

A Compleat

HISTORY OF

DRUGGS,

Written in *French* by Monsieur *POMET*,
Chief Druggist to the late *French* King *LEWIS* XIV.

To which is added

What is further observable on the same SUBJECT,
FROM

Mess. *LEMERY* and *TOURNEFORT*,

Divided into Three CLASSES,

Vegetable, Animal and Mineral;

With their Use

In *PHYSICK, CHYMISTRY, PHARMACY,*

And several other ARTS.

ILLUSTRATED

With above *Four Hundred Copper CUTTS*, curiously
done from the Life; and an EXPLANATION of their different
Names, Places of Growth, and Countries from whence they are
brought; the Way to know the True from the False; their Vir-
tues, &c. A WORK of very great Use and Curiosity.

Done into *English* from the ORIGINALS.

The THIRD EDITION,

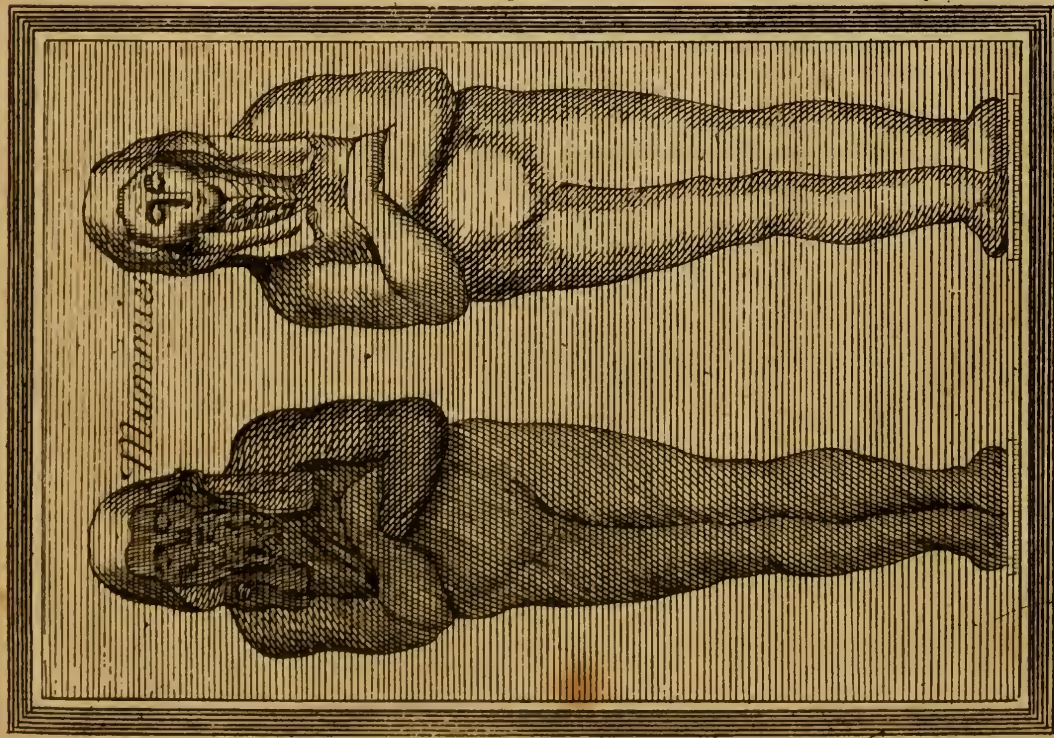
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of Animals.

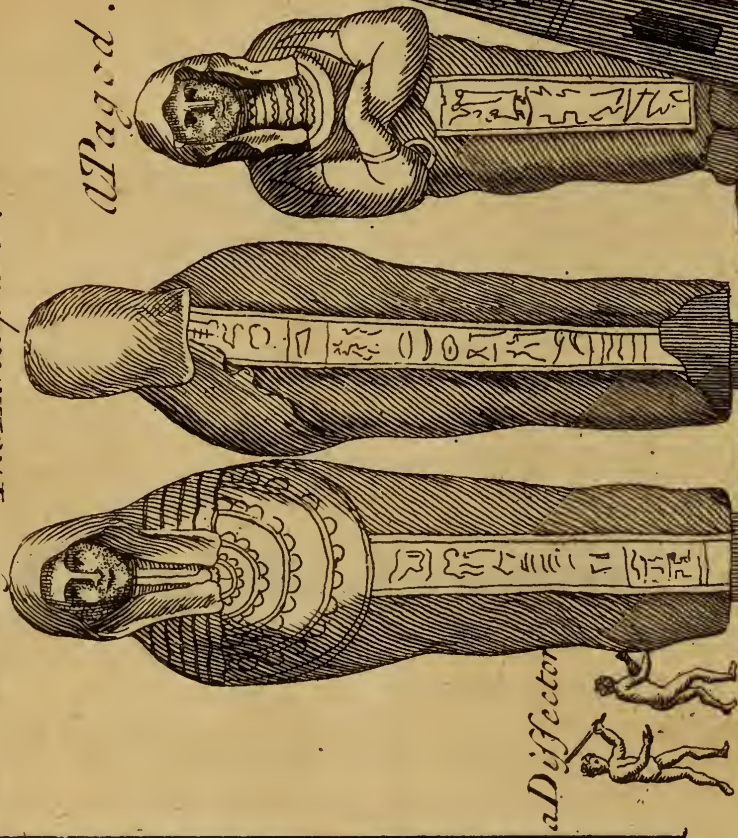
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The Designer or Overseer.



A Mummy. The Hind part.

A Paged.

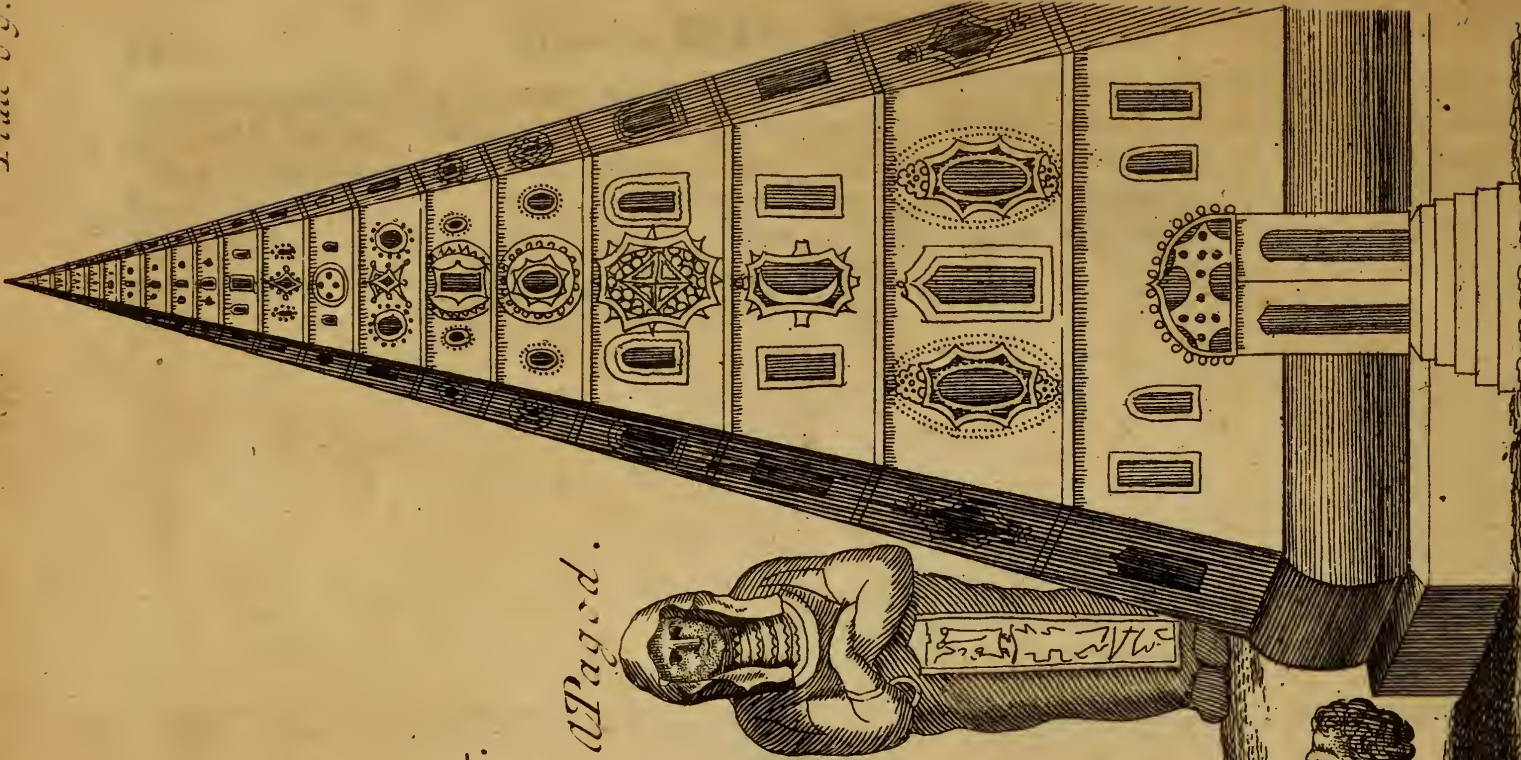


An Embalmer.



a Body Embalmed.

An Egyptian Pyramid



POMET's General HISTORY OF DRUGGS:

With what is further observ'd by Monsieur
Lemery, Tournefort, &c.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

BOOK I. Of ANIMALS.

I. Of Mummies.

Pomet.

AMONGST all the Testimonies of Respect, which Antiquity paid to the Bodies of the Deceas'd, that of a decent Burial was always in the most Esteem; by which last and pious Acknowledgment, they were willing to honour and preserve the Memory of those whose Actions had recommended them in their Life-time, and perform'd a Work of Charity, tending to the Consolation of the Living, and the Peace and Repose of the Dead. The wonderful Pyramids of *Egypt*, of which I shall speak by and by; the Obelisks engrav'd and carv'd with such Pains and Industry; the *Mausoleums*; and, in short, all the rich and pompous Monuments, found throughout the World, are certain Proofs of the Piety and Regard of the Antients towards the Dead. But as there are several different Nations and different Religions, so there are

particular Customs in paying their last Respect to the Deceas'd. All the Elements have been Partakers of the Spoils of the Dead, the Earth not having been thought sufficient alone to take care of the Relicks.

History informs us, that the Fire burnt and consum'd the Bodies of the *Greeks, Romans, Gauls, Germans*, and several other Nations: That there were a People who hung their dead Bodies in the Air, upon the Branches of Trees: That the old Inhabitants of the *North* found their Graves at the Bottom of the Ocean, as the *Æthiopians* in the Current of their Rivers; and that the People of the frozen *Scythia* were bury'd in the Snow. But the most antient Kind of Burial was that of interring the Bodies, from whence we have Reason to believe, that *Adam* himself was buried after this Manner.

It was from the *Jews* that the Christians practis'd the Interment of the Dead, making Pits or Graves in subterraneous and retired Places, call'd Tombs, or Catacombs, and most usually Cemeteries, or Dormito-

ries, that is sleeping Places: But before Burial they were embalm'd after a very curious Manner, as shall be shewn. The first and most costly Kind of Embalming was valued at a Talent of Silver, which may be computed at about eight hundred and fifty Livres, at that time of Day; but reckon'd now would amount to eight thousand Livres, or five hundred Pounds Sterling and upwards.

This Embalming was us'd to none but Persons of the first Quality. Three People were us'd to be employ'd in the Operation; one was a Kind of Designer, or Overseer, who marked out such Places of the Body as were to be opened to take out the Bowels. The next was a Dissector, who, with a Knife, made of an *Ethiopian Stone*, cut the Flesh as much as was necessary, and as the Law would permit, and immediately after fled away with all the Expedition imaginable; because it was the Custom of the Relations and the Domesticks to pursue the Dissector with Stones, and do him all the Injuries they could, treating him as an impious Wretch, and the worst of Men. After this Operation, the *Embalmers*, who were reckon'd as Holy Men, enter'd to perform their Offices; and began first, some to remove the Bowels in the upper Cavity, excepting the Heart and Reins; and others to cleanse the lower Belly, which they wash'd with Palm Wine, or other aromatical Liquors; and during the Space of above thirty Days, they wash'd the Body with Balsam, Gum, or Resin of Cedar, and fill'd it with Powder of Myrrh, Aloes, *Indian Spikenard*, *Bitumen of Judæa*, and other Things of the like Nature; but they never us'd *Frankincense*, which we now call *Olibanum*; either because of the great Veneration they had for that Drugg, or by Reason of its Scarceness. As to the Head, they us'd Iron Instruments, which they thrust up the Nostrils, and pierced the Scull with, to draw from thence the Substance of the Brain; and afterwards they syring'd up precious and odoriferous Liquors.

The second Sort of *Embalming* was reckon'd at half a Talent, which was us'd to the middle Sort of People, where they contented themselves only to syringe the Body, or make Injections of Water, or rather of a Decoction made of Simples, or other Druggs, and Oil of Cedar; and afterwards,

when the Body was thus prepar'd, to put it into Salt for seventy Days; after which Time they took it out, and having open'd the Hole, they drew out the Intestines, which were almost wholly consum'd. This done, they wrapt all the Body in Bandages of fine Linen dipp'd in *Myrrh* and *Asphaltum*; and the *Designer*, which they call'd the *Scribe*, cover'd the Wrappings with a painted Cloth, whereon was represented the Rites of their Religion in *Hieroglyphick Characters*, and the Animals which the Dead lov'd most.

The History of the Beetle.

The Principal of all those Animals, or that for which the *Egyptians* had most Veneration, was the *Beetle*; as well because of its wonderful Birth or Production, as from the Analogy or Resemblance they pretend this Animal has with the Sun, and the strange Instinct in this Creature to continue its own *Species*. For this little Animal breeds without the Aid or Assistance of any Female; for when the Male would produce, he seeks out the Dung of an Ox or Bull, and having found it, he forms a round Ball, of the Figure of the World, which with his hind Feet he turns from *East* to *West*, and turning himself towards the *East*, he imitates the Motions of the World. Having thus roll'd the Ball, he puts it in the Ground, and leaves it there twenty-eight Days, which is the Time that the Moon passes thro' the Signs of the Zodiack; and during that Time he hatches the little Beetles in the Ball; and the twenty-ninth Day, which is the Day of the Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, and the Time Productions are made in Nature, this little Animals rolls its Ball into the Water, where it opens, and the Beetles get out. It is upon this Account some say, that it is made the Emblem of *Birth*, and the Symbol of Fathers; because these Insects have but one Father, and no Mother. They represent also the World, because of the Ball which they form and turn round; and Man, because there are none but Male Beetles. They are of several Kinds, but those for which the *Ægyptians* have the greatest Veneration, are such as have a Head like a Cat, accompany'd with Rays, which give Occasion to them

them to believe that these Animals have some Analogy to the Sun; and the more, because this Insect has thirty little Paws, made like Fingers, which represent the thirty Days that the Sun makes each Month in passing thro' the Signs of the Zodiac. As to the other hieroglyphical Characters, the History of them is too tedious, but they may be seen in Father Kircher.

The third Sort of Embalming was for the poorer People, which was made with a Mixture of *Pitch*, and *Bitumen* of *Judæa*; or rather the Bodies were dry'd with *Lime*, or other Druggs of little Value; and sometimes they us'd *Ægyptian Nitre*, *Salt*, *Honey*, and *Wax*: Sometimes likewise they boil'd the Bodies in Oil to consume the Moisture, which is the only Cause of the Corruption; for the Principle of Corruption is a moist Heat, that introduces itself into the Flesh by the Dissolution of Parts, and by the Mixture of heterogeneous Bodies, which possess the Spaces which the Heat opens and enlarges. The Air, which is hot and moist, is the most common Dissolvent of all Bodies, and the only Way to preserve them, is to defend them from the Air; to which we may add, that the Air being full of an infinite Number of Insects, which we cannot perceive, because of their Minuteness, they are these little Insects that adhere to the Flesh and prey upon it; and as they easily increase, there are Seasons wherein all the Air is full of them, especially in Time of the Plague, and other malignant and contagious Diseases: And it hath been observed, by Microscopes, that what we call a *Gangrene* is nothing else but a vast Number of little Insects eating the Flesh, as Mites do Cheese. Therefore there is no other way of keeping Flesh, but by excluding these Animals, which is done by Means of Honey, Oil, Spirit of Wine, and some other Liquors, that fetter and entangle these Insects.

But the Curiosity of the antient *Ægyptians* went much further, because of the great Veneration they had for their deceas'd Relations, which they suffer'd not to be interr'd or convey'd out of their Sight, but rather sought out Ways to have them continually before their Eyes, to the End that they might imitate their Actions; that is to say, live according to the Honesty and Integrity of

their departed Friends, having such Regard to their Actions as to make them the Rule of their future Conduct.

For which Reason, when any of their Kindred died, they manag'd them so exquisitely, and dry'd them after such a Manner, that their Bodies became as hard as Marble Statues, which they call'd, in their Language, *Gabbaras*, which signifies *Mummies*; and their Art of preparing them was so nice, that nothing in them was disfigur'd. They would paint their Faces of several Colours, and sometimes with Gold, after they had been embalm'd, their Arms lying a-cross, the one upon the other, and bound about with fine Linen, which had been before dipt in aromatical Gums; and then they put upon the Head a Napkin, like a Woman's Coif, that hung down on both Sides upon the Breast, and behind upon the Shoulders. They had besides, under the Chin, a twisted Neckcloth, that served to squeeze their Cheeks together, and tie their Jaws close, so that they could not fall; and thus they appear'd rather like Persons asleep than dead.

If by any Sickness they were disfigur'd, they clap'd over their Faces Masks of Pasteboard, or of painted Cloth, resembling the dead Person, and embellish'd or adorn'd with several Colours. On the contrary, if the Person was not disfigur'd, they left the Face and Ears naked, and so painted them as they pleas'd. The Dead being thus order'd, they were put in great Cases of Glass made on purpose, according to the Grandeur of the Person; afterwards they plac'd them in the most elevated or highest Part of their Houses. And this they reckon'd such a valuable Pledge and Token of their Faith, that if any of them happen'd to want Money, he could not give a better Security than the embalm'd Body of his Relation; and that which made it esteem'd so, was, that they would spare no Pains to pay the Money again; for if by Mischance the Debtor could not redeem this Pledge, he was reckon'd unworthy of civil Society, which engag'd him indispensably to find out Ways to recover his Kinsman in the Time limited, otherwise he was blam'd by all the World.

The same *Ægyptians* were besides at a great many other Expences for preserving their Bodies: For after they were embalm'd, (tho'

not dry'd) with several precious Druggs, and wrap'd about with a great deal of fine Linen; and sometimes they us'd above two hundred Ells of Bandage, so that nothing was seen but the Face, and sometimes nothing at all; they were likewise put up in Boxes or Coffins of precious Wood, which the Dead had caus'd to be made while living, together with the Body of the Idol or Pagod, which they worshipp'd in their Life-time. The Idols or Pagods were made of Gold, and Silver, and other Metal; but most usually of the Clay of the Country, with hieroglyphical Characters, which denoted the Quality of the Dead, the Charge of the Embalming, the Time of their Death, and the Place from whence they came.

After they had shut up the Coffins of their deceas'd Friends, they carry'd them with great Pomp into the Places which they had caused to be built in their Life-time, as is to be seen at this Day by the Pyramids of *Ægypt*, which are two or three Leagues from *Grand Cairo*. And Historians relate, that *Chemmis*, King of *Ægypt*, made one, where one hundred thousand Men were employ'd for twenty Years, which was of a square Figure, and about fifteen Foot deep; and the Face or Front, on each Side of the Basis, was eight hundred Foot broad, and of the same Height, in which was a perpetual Lamp. We may see, by this, what Care was taken of the Dead; and we ought to undeceive those who are so credulous as to believe, that those are true *Mummies* which are brought us to sell again as a Commodity, being only Bodies pitched over.

Besides these pretended *Mummies*, and the former, we meet with another Sort; as those of *Africa*, which are call'd white *Mummies*, and are nothing else but the Bodies of those that are drowned in the Sea, which being cast upon the *African* Coast, are bury'd and dry'd in the Sands, which are very hot; and tho' they have been lusty Men in their Lives, after they have lain some Time there, they weigh not above thirty Pounds, and are then in a Condition of keeping for ever. There is one in *Paris*, in the Cabinet of Mr. *Boudet*, Nephew to Mr. *Boudet*, the King's Physician. These *Mummies* are little us'd, because they are both dear, and have little or no Virtue in them.

We may daily see the *Jews* carrying on their Rogueries, as to these *Mummies*, and after them the Christians; for the *Mummies* that are brought from *Alexandria*, *Ægypt*, *Venice*, and *Lyons*, are nothing else but the Bodies of People that die several Ways, whether bury'd or unbury'd, that are afterwards embowell'd, and have their several Cavities fill'd with the Powder, or rather Sweepings of Myrrh, Caballine Aloes, Bitumen, Pitch, and other Gums, and then wound about with a *Cerecloth* stufft with the same Composition. The Bodies being thus prepar'd, are put into an Oven to consume all their Moisture; and being likewise well dry'd, they are brought and sold here for true *Ægyptian Mummies* to those who know no better, and don't understand that the *Ægyptians* put so great a Value upon their Dead, and what they did in this Kind was to preserve the Memory of their Friends, and not to make a Trade of. To prove what I say, I shall relate what Mr. *Guy de la Fontaine*, the King's Physician, and after him *Ambrose Parry*, have said.

The *Sieur Guy de la Fontaine*, being at *Alexandria* in *Ægypt*, went to see a *Jew* in that City, who traded in *Mummies*, that he might have ocular Demonstration of what he had heard so much of. Accordingly, when he came to the *Jew's* House, he desired to see his Commodity of *Mummies*; which he having obtain'd with some Difficulty, the *Jew* at last open'd his Magazine, or Store-House, and shew'd him several Bodies pil'd one upon another. Then, after a Reflexion of a quarter of an Hour, he ask'd him what Druggs he made use of? and what Sort of Bodies were fit for his Service? The *Jew* answer'd him, That as to the Dead he took such Bodies as he could get, whether they dy'd of a common Disease, or of some Contagion: And as to the Druggs, that they were nothing but a Heap of several old Druggs mix'd together, which he apply'd to the Bodies; which after he had dry'd in an Oven, he sent into *Europe*; and that he was amaz'd to see the Christians were Lovers of such Filthiness.

But this is very different from what the ancient Physicians believ'd, when they prescrib'd *Mummy*. But as I am not able to stop the Abuses committed by those who sell
this

this Commodity, I shall only advise such as buy, to chuse what is of a fine shining Black, not full of Bones or Dirt, of a good Smell, and which being burnt, does not stink of Pitch. This is reckon'd proper for Contusions, and to hinder the Blood from coagulating in the Body; but its greatest Use is for catching Fish.

Some Authors will have it, that the Fat mix'd with *Bitumen* that flows from the Tombs, makes the true Mummy; and others say that it is the preserv'd Flesh, which was made by a *Jewish* Physician, who wrote, That the said Flesh, thus preserv'd and embalm'd, serv'd for the Cure of several Diseases. They have likewise given the Name of *Mummy* to several natural Bitumens; as that of *Judæa*, and those which flow from several Mountains of *Arabia*, and other hot Countries: But those Appellations are very improper, they being fat, viscous, stinking Humours, that breed in the Entrails of the Earth.

Of other Preparations made from Human Bodies.

Besides the *Mummy* that is met withal in the Shops, we sell human Fat or Grease, which is brought us from several Parts; but, as every Body knows in *Paris*, the publick Executioner sells it to those that want it; so that the Druggists and Apothecaries sell very little: Nevertheless they vend a Sort that is prepar'd with aromatical Herbs, and which is without Comparison much better than that which comes from the Hands of the Hang-Man. This *Adeps*, or *Axungia*, is reckon'd very good for Rheumatisms, and other Diseases proceeding from a cold Cause. Besides the Fat, we sell the fix'd and volatile Salts of the Blood, Scull, Hair, and Urine, and other Chymical Preparations, to be found in Mr. *Charas's Royal Pharmacopæia*, &c. which those who desire to know further about these Preparations, may have recourse to.

Man's Grease is emollient, discussive, anodyne, and antiparalytick. It is good against the Gout, and contracted Nerves, made into an Ointment, as follows: Man's Grease, two Pounds; Gum Elemi, half a Pound; Bees-Wax and Turpentine, of each one

Pound; Balm of *Gilead* or *Peru*, four Ounces; mix, and make an Ointment, by melting all together. Man's Skull is a specifick Medicine in the Cure of the Falling-Sickness, and indeed of most Diseases of the Head, taking of the crude Powder, rasp'd from the fresh Bone of the Skull, one Scruple or two, in any proper spirituous Liquor. The Oil and volatile Salt are for the same Purposes, but in less Quantities.

Of the Moss upon the Human Skull.

The *English* Druggists, especially those of *London*, sell the Heads or Skulls of the Dead, upon which there is a little greenish Moss, which is call'd *Usnea*, because of its near Resemblance to the Moss that grows upon Oaks; and as Mr. *Charas* stay'd a considerable Time in *England*, and saw great Plenty of 'em, I have only related what he told me on this Subject. This Moss is an Excrescence that grows two or three Lines high, on the top of and round Mens Skulls who have died violent Deaths, and lain some Time on the Ground, or hung on Gibbets, or the like. It only begins to grow when the fleshy Substance about the Skull is wasted away. The *English* Druggists generally bring these Heads from *Ireland*; that Country having been remarkable for them ever since the *Irish Massacre*. You may see in the Druggists Shops of *London*, these Heads entirely cover'd with Moss, and some that only have the Moss growing on some Parts; and we ought not to be surpris'd at the Growth of this Moss on the Skulls of dead Men unburied; since we daily see the Hair of the Head, Beard, and some other Parts of the human Body, grow after Death, as long as there is any Moisture left to supply Nourishment to the Part; and that the same thing happens to the Nails is evident; but whether it will hold as to the Teeth, as some pretend, I dare not venture to affirm. The same Druggists send to foreign Countries, especially *Germany*, these Skulls cover'd with Moss, to put into the Composition of the sympthetick Ointment, which *Crollius* describes in his *Royal Chymist*, and is very available in the Cure of the Falling-Sickness. The Skulls of Criminals newly hang'd, stripp'd of the fleshy

-Membrane,

Membrane, and the Brains taken out, being well washed and dried, and separated with a Saw from the lower Part, is what the Druggists sell by the Name of *Human Scull*.

A Mummy is a dead Body of a *Lemery*. Man, Woman, or Child, which is embalm'd and dried. The first Mummies were taken from the Burying-Places of the antient *Ægyptians*, near the Pyramids, where the finest were to be seen a few Leagues from *Grand Cairo*. This embalming was made with Balsams, Refin of Cedar, *Jews Pitch*, Myrrh, Aloes, and several other aromatical Ingredients, capable to dry up the Humidity or Moisture of the Flesh, to stop the Pores, and prevent the Air from entring, and to resist Putrefaction. We use at this Day almost the same Druggs for embalming dead Bodies; but whether it was that their Druggs were better than ours, or that they had a more perfect Method of embalming than we have, or that their Burying-Places were drier, more impregnated with Salts and Bitumen, or less subject to Putrefaction, their embalm'd Bodies lasted vastly longer without Corruption, than those we do at present, if we dare believe Tradition; for they pretend to shew us *Ægyptian Mummies*, of near four thousand Years Duration; whereas we take a great deal of Pains in these latter Ages, to preserve them two or three hundred Years.

And here it may not be improper to give an Account of the modern Way of embalming, from Mr. *Dionis's* Course of chirurgical Operations. Embalming is an Operation almost as antient as the World, and which has been practised in all Ages; and either out of a venerable Regard to their Relations, or a Principle of Religion, Men have always endeavoured to preserve their Dead, of the Truth of which *Arabia* and *Ægypt* have furnish'd an infinite Number of Instances; but at present we embalm none but the Rich and Great, whose Relations only are willing to be at that Expence.

Mr. *Penicher*, a *Parisian* Apothecary, has given us a Treatise of Embalming, according to the Practice of both the Antients and Moderns, which consists of several learned Enquiries on this Subject: He relates the Stories of the Embalming of *David*, *Alexander*, and several others; wherefore I refer

you to him for the Satisfaction of your Curiosity; but talking indeed like an Apothecary, he gives us so many Sorts of balsamick Powders, that he would very much puzzle us which to chuse, if we did not know that they are almost all alike. He further pretends, that it is the Apothecary's Right to preside in Embalming; that the Composition, and Application of the balsamick Matters belongs to him; and that the Surgeon is present for no other End than to make the Incisions, and fix on the Bandages which he prescribes; but daily Practice overthrows what this Author pretends to advance. 'Tis the Surgeon only which embalms; 'tis he who is charged with the whole Operation; and after the Apothecary has prepared what he requires, he is not to concern himself any further in it, unless he will attend as one of the Surgeon's Apprentices or Assistants, to hand to him what he has Occasion for.

Mr. *Penicher* cites as a President for Embalming, that performed on the Dauphiness. We are not to be surpriz'd if his Relation is not exactly just in several Circumstances; he transcrib'd it from a Memorial which the Apothecary to that Princess gave him; and its Author believing Pharmacy so much above Surgery, that the latter could not dispute it, has by this Memorial taken all advantageous Hints which seemed to him to favour his Opinion. But having performed that Embalming myself, none can be a better Evidence in this Case; the particular Relation of which, to avoid Repetition, I forbear here, because the Method which I shall lay down, of performing a compleat *Balsamation*, will inform you of all that passed at that of the Dauphiness.

After the Opening of the Body, and the drawing up, and signing of the Relation of the Particulars to be observ'd with regard to the Body, the Physicians and Surgeons withdraw, leaving to the operating Surgeon the Care and Direction of the Embalming; wherefore, all depending on him, he causes to be brought into the Chamber where the Corps is, all the necessary Ingredients and Instruments for that Operation; and which we know to be of three Sorts: First, those which the Plummer is to make; secondly, what belongs to the Surgeon; and, thirdly, those which relate to the Apothecary.

The

The Plummer being sent for, comes to take the Surgeons Order about the Size of the Coffin; because if he should content himself with taking Measure of the Body, that Case would prove too little to hold it after embalming: He bespeaks of him a leaden Barrel to put the Entrails into; and also a leaden Box made of two Pieces, to shut, to contain the Heart after it is embalm'd; ordering him to bring all of them to the Chamber where the Corps is, at the Hour which he appoints. The principal part of the Surgeon's Apparatus consists in Bands; for the Instruments are the same which are us'd in opening of the Body. The Surgeon then is to prepare five Bands; two of three Fingers Breadth, and four Ells long, to bind the Arms; two of four Fingers breadth, and six Ells long each, to bind the Legs and Thighs; and one yet broader and longer, to perform the necessary Circumvolutions about the Body. 'Tis the Apothecary's Business to furnish, first, the aromatical Plants well pulveriz'd in a Mortar; secondly, the Gums and odoriferous Druggs beaten to a fine Powder; and, thirdly, a Liniment to rub over and anoint the Body.

The first or coarsest Powder, which serves to fill the great Cavities, and to be put in with the Entrails, is compos'd of four or five and twenty different Plants; to which end we make use of the Leaves of some of them, the Roots or Flowers of others, and the Rinds, Barks, or Seeds of others. The most proper, and the most easy to be gotten, are the Leaves of Laurel, Myrrh, Rosemary, Sage, Balm, Wormwood, Marjoram, Hyssop, wild Thyme, Basil; Roots of Orrice, Angelica, Calamus Aromaticus; the Flowers of Roses, Camomil, Melilot, Lavender, Lemon and Orange Peel; the Seeds of Anise, Fennil, Coriander and Cummin: To all which, when well powdered, are to be added so many Pounds of common Salt, as to encrease the whole to thirty Pounds Weight. Of the other, which is the finest Powder, there must be ten Pounds, and it is to be compos'd of ten or twelve odoriferous Druggs, which are proper to preserve the Body for the Space of several Ages; they are Myrrh, Aloes, Frankincense, Benjamin, Storax Calamita, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, white Pepper, Sulphur,

Alum, Salt Petre; all which are to be well powdered, and pass'd thro' a Sieve. The Liniment is to be compos'd of Turpentine, Oil of Laurel, liquid Storax, and Balsam of Capivy, by reason that of Peru is so scarce, that it alone would cost more than all the embalming Ingredients. Three Pounds of this Liniment are sufficient to make the necessary Embrocations. Besides these three Articles, the Apothecary is to provide three or four Pints of Spirit of Wine, five or six great Bundles of Tow and Cotton, two Ells of the broad Cerecloth, and a large Bundle of coarse Cord. The Surgeon, provided with all these Preparations, is ready to begin the Embalming, which he executes in the following Manner.

Having ordered to be set near him the leaden Barrel, the Surgeon takes some Handfuls of the coarser Powder, and spreads it over the Bottom of the Barrel, and above that spreads Part of the Entrails; then lays another Row or Bed of that Powder, and then another Lay of the Entrails, thus continuing on *Stratum super Stratum*, till he has laid into the Barrel all the Parts which were contained in the Head, Breast, and Belly, except the Heart, which he separates, and puts to soak in Spirit of Wine, till he has finished the whole Body. When he embalms that in particular, he must remember to end with a Lay of Powder, and if the Barrel is not full, he is to fill it up with a Bundle of Tow; but if the Plummer has made it too high, the Operator is to order him to cut off all of it that is too long, that the Cover being foldered on, no Part of it may remain empty.

The three Venters or Cavities being thus evacuated, we are to wash them with Spirit of Wine, before we fill them up; which done, we begin with the Head, filling up the Skull with the Powder and Tow mix'd together; and having got in as much as it can contain, we put it again into its Place; and before we sew the hairy Scalp over it, we put betwixt them some of the finer or balsamick Powder. We pour some Spirit of Wine into the Mouth to wash it, and then fill it with the same Powder and Cotton; we do the same to the Nostrils and Ears, and then with a Pencil or Brush we embrocate the Face, Head and Neck, with a Liniment;

ment; and after strewing the fine Powder on all those Parts, we form a Crust over the whole Superficies. With the Powder and Tow the Operator fills up the Breast and Belly, which is now but one large Cavity; for in taking out the Entrails he has before taken out the *Diaphragm*, which separated them one from another. He is not here to be sparing of his Powders, which must prevail in this Part, the Tow being only made use of to bind and keep them together. He returns the *Sternum*, and after having cover'd it with the fine Powder, which he also thrusts betwixt the Ribs and Tegument, he performs the Suture with a Needle, from the Neck to the *Os Pubis*, and a transversal one, from one of the lumbar Parts to the other. With a Pen-Knife we make around the Arm four large Incisions of half a Foot long each, and as deep as to the Bone, and as many on the Wrist; these we wash with Spirit of Wine, and fill with the odoriferous Powder. We cover the Arm with the Liniment with the same Pencil, and gently strow over it the same Powders, which easily stick on by reason of the Liniment. We then take a Band; with which we begin at the Hand, rolling it very tight up to the Shoulder, where'tis to end and be fastened. Whilst the Operator is thus employ'd about one Arm, an Apprentice is to do the same to the other, conformable to this Example.

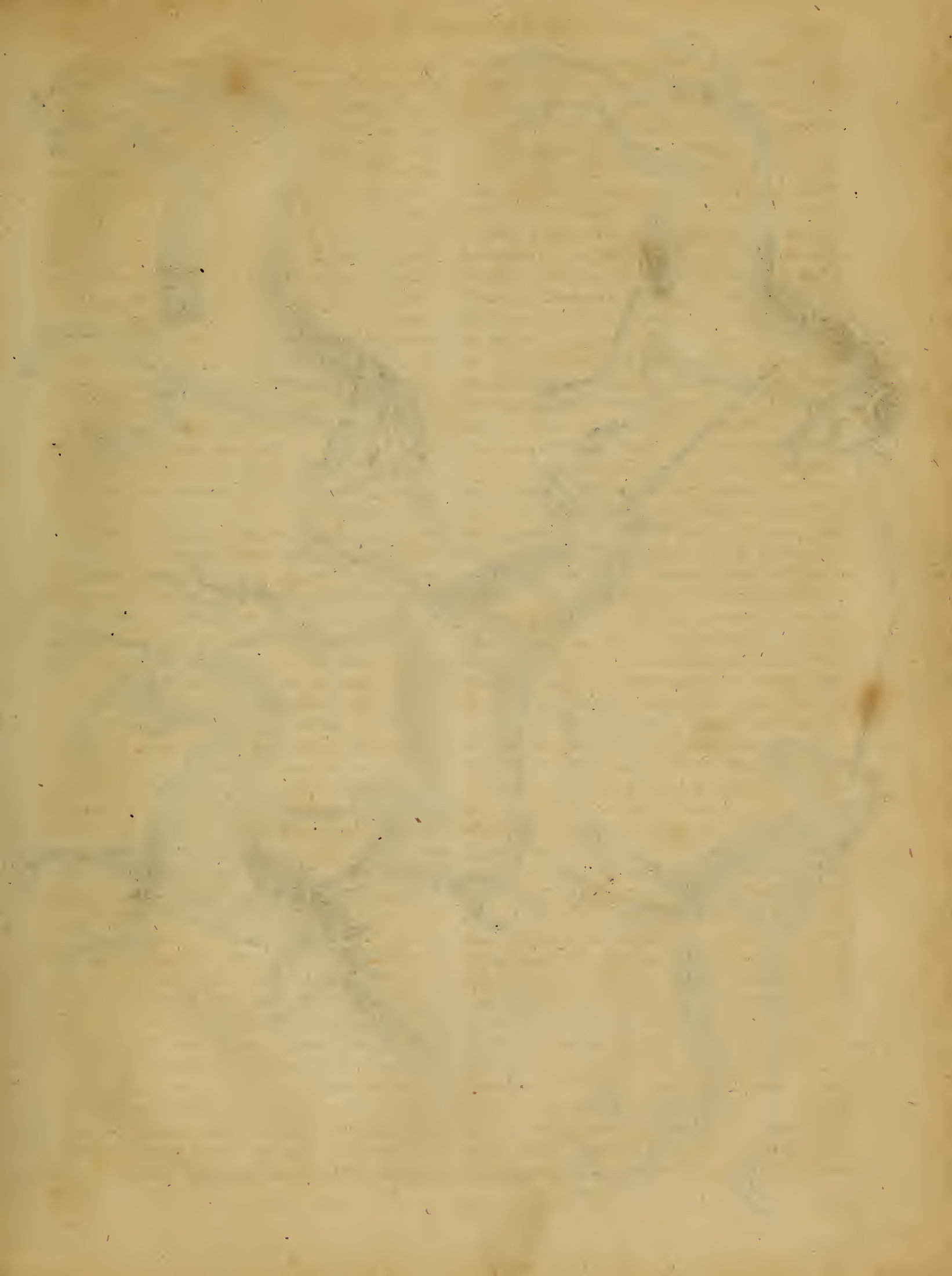
The same Operation is to be performed to the Thighs and Legs, with this Difference only, that the Incisions are to be longer, deeper, and more numerous than in the Arms. These Parts, thus cut, look like *Switzers Breeches*. After they have sufficiently imbib'd the Spirit of Wine, they are to be fill'd with aromatical Powders; the Liniment apply'd to them, and the Powders over them, the Operator rolls on the Band on one Thigh, whilst a Servant applies another on the contrary: These two Bands begin at the Feet, and terminate at the Groin. We then turn the Body to make the like Incisions on the Back, at the Region of the Reins, and on the Buttocks; and if the Corps be fat, we are also to do the same around the Belly and Breast. The Lotions, Embrocations, and Application of Powders, are ended with the Belly-Band, which is strong, very broad, and long, and beginning at the lower Belly,

so perfectly rolls over the Body, that no Part of it is left uncovered.

The Body thus enamell'd, we lay it on a Cerecloth, in which we wholly enclose it, cutting it close so as to come close over all the Parts without folding it; and with a Cord, which is to be ten or twelve Ells long, we begin to straiten it about the Neck, to form the Figure of the Head, that it may be accommodated to that of the Coffin. We run it several Times around the Body, each Circumvolution at the Distance of half a Foot from the other, and draw it as tight as we would a Pack to be sent by the Carrier. The Body is then put into a Linen Shroud, which with a String we tie at each of its two Extremities, leaving about a Handful beyond each of the Ligatures. We then call for the Coffin, ordering it to be brought near to the Table where the Body is; and if 'tis a Princess of the Royal Family, the Lady of Honour is to take hold of the Handful of the Shroud which is left at the Head, and the Lady of the Wardrobe of that at the Feet, and they lay the Corps into the Coffin, which last Service they claim as their Right.

If the Surgeon has any balsamick Powder left, he strows it in the Coffin, and fills the vacant Spaces with Bundles of aromatical Herbs, which he is to have ready provided for that Purpose; which done, the Plummer fixes on the Lid of the Coffin, which he folders on as expeditiously and neatly as he can. Whilst he is foldering the Coffin, the Surgeon embalms the Heart; he takes it out of the China Vessel in which he put it, washes it several Times in Spirit of Wine, and fills its Ventricles with the finest balsamick Powder, reserv'd expressly for that End; then encloses it in a Bit of Cerecloth, wholly sprinkled with the same Powder; he binds and fastens it with the same Cord, shaping this small Bundle in the Figure of a Heart, and so putting it up in the Box. The Coffin being foldered, we lay it on two Feet in the Middle of the Room, and cover it with a Pall, and lay on the Coffin the Box which contains the Heart, which we cover with Crape, and leave both of them to be carried to their destin'd Sepulchre.

Some of the Antients pretended to have invented a Way preferable to all others, which
was



The Camphur.



2^d of Johnston's.



3^d of Johnston's.



One of y^e Piragoupi.



1st of Johnston's Unicorn.

was to take out generally all the Flesh, and leaving only the Skin and Bones, to substitute in their Place aromack Druggs and Powders; tho' this is not to preserve the Body, but only the Skin and Skeleton from Putrefaction. Some Moderns propose to us easier Ways, of which there are several Sorts, with which Mr. *Penicher* has fill'd his Book; wherefore I shall forbear the Recital of them here, and content myself in acquainting you that the History of Embalming, which I have just laid before you, is that which I have performed on the Dauphiness, and several Persons of the first Quality, being that which I take to be the best of them all. I have heard of antient Sepulchres of Plaister, in the Middle of which the Body was placed, and also cover'd with Plaister; that in these sort of Graves, the Bodies kept for a long Time, without emitting any ill Scent, because the Salt Petre which is in the Plaister resists Putrefaction; and the Plaister imbibing the stinking Serosities which issue from the Body, stops the offensive Exhalations. This Fact may put some upon reducing it to Practice; which in my Opinion should be done the following Way: The Person resolv'd to try this Experiment, is to order the making either of a leaden or wooden Coffin, proportioned to the Bulk of the Body, which is to be laid into it stark naked; when having ready three or four Hods of Plaister strain'd thro' a Sack, so that it may reach to the Edges, the Corps must be wholly buried in Plaister. By this Method we may keep a Body several Days in the House, and then lay it in a Vault design'd for the Dead, without the Danger of any ill Scent; and in my Opinion, 'tis impossible to embalm a Body with more Ease, and less Expence.

2. Of the Unicorn.

Pomet. THE Unicorn is an Animal which our Naturalists describe under the Figure of a Horse, having in the Middle of his Head a spiral Horn, of two or three Foot long; but as we know not the real Truth of this Matter to this Day, I shall only say, that what we sell under the Name of the Unicorn's Horn, is the Horn of a certain Fish, by the Islanders called *Narvual*,
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or the Sea-Unicorn, as you will find when we come to treat of Fish. This Horn was formerly in great Esteem, because of the mighty Virtues attributed to it by the Antients, especially against Poisons, which is the Reason that so many great Personages have been very fond of it; so that it has been valued at its Weight in Gold.

Ambrose Paræus, in a little Treatise which he compos'd of the Unicorn, says, That in the Desarts of *Arabia* he found wild Ases, which they call *Camphurs*, carrying a Horn in their Front, with which they used to fight against the Bulls, and which the *Indians* made use of to cure several Diseases, especially venomous or contagious ones; and that the *Arabs* near the *Red Sea* had another Animal among them, which those People call'd *Pirassoupi*, that has two Horns, long, streight, and spiral, which the *Arabs* make use of when they are wounded, or bit by any venomous Creature. They let it infuse six or eight Hours in Water, which they drink to cure them. He says, that this Animal is of the Size of a Mule, which also it resembles in its Head; and that the Body is hairy like a Bear, a little inclining to a fallow Colour, and the Hoof divided or cleft like the Deer's. *Johnston* says, in his Treatise of Animals, that there are several other Unicorns, to which the Reader may have Recourse.

The Kinds of Unicorns come now to be considered; That it is a Beast having but one Horn, all agree; but because several Kinds of Beasts have also but one single Horn, it is some Question which of these five must be the true. There is, 1st, The *Orix*, or one-horned wild Goat. 2^{dly}, The one-horn'd Ox. 3^{dly}, The Hart with one Horn. 4^{thly}, The one-horn'd Hog. And, 5^{thly}, the one-horn'd As. The first is certainly but a kind of one-horn'd wild Goat, by the Description of it differing not much from a Goat. It resembles a Roe, having a Beard under its Chin, of a palish white Colour, cloven hoofed, with one Horn growing out of the Middle of its Head. They are bred in *Ægypt*, *Æthiopia*, and many other Parts of the World, some of which are as large as Oxen. Their Horns are not only strong and sharp, like the Horns of an Unicorn and *Rhinoceros*, but also solid, and not hollow or porous, like the Horns of Harts. This Creature is said

not to value the Barking of the Dog, the Foaming of the Bear, the Bellowing of the Bull, the Cry of the Panther, or the Roaring of the Lion.

The one-horn'd Ox, Bull, or Cow, is bred in *Aonia*, of various Colours, intermix'd one with another, having a whole round Hoof, like a Horse, and but one Horn growing out of the Middle of the Forehead: It is also bred in *India*, where the whole Species eat Flesh, and are whole-hoof'd, and single-horned, which grows out of the Middle of their Foreheads. Some of them are said to be as high as Camels, and their Horn four Foot long. There are in *Æthiopia*, a kind of a purple Colour, which have but one Horn growing out of their Heads, which turns up towards their Backs.

The *Unicorn Hart* is a Beast bred also in *India*, whose Feet resemble an Elephant's, the Body a young Horse, and its Head a Hart's; out of the Middle of which grows a Horn about three Foot long. It has a roaring Voice almost like a Bull, but much shriller.

The *Unicorn Hog* is so called from his Head, being like a Boar's or Hog's Head, found, as some Authors say, in the Dominions of the *Great Cham* of *Tartary*. This Species of *Unicorns* is somewhat less than Elephants, having Hair like Oxen, Heads like Hogs, Feet like Elephants, a sharp and thorny Tongue, and a Horn in the midst of its Forehead, wherewith he destroys both Man and Beast. Had this Horn grown out of its Snout, it would have been a *Rhinoceros*; but as it does not, it must be taken for one of the Kinds of *Unicorns*.

The one-horned *Ass* is the *Indian Ass*, which equals in Bigness a Horse; all white on the Body, but purple-headed and black-eyed, having one Horn in his Forehead, near three Foot long, whose upper Part is red or black, the Middle black, and the nether Part white. In these the great People of *India* drink, adorning them with all kind of precious things, believing that those who drink in these Horns are freed from any sort of deadly Poison or Infection. This *Ass*, or *Unicorn*, exceeds all others of the Kind, both in Stature, and Body, and Swiftmess of Foot. They are so strong that no Horse can stand before

them, and fight with their single Horn like Bulls.

The true *Unicorn*, if you dare believe *Ludovicus Vertomanus*, who says he saw two of them at *Mecha* in *Arabia*, which were kept within the Verge of *Mahomet's* Sepulchre, is of a Weasel Colour, with the Head like that of a Hart, the Neck not long, and the Mane growing all on one Side; the Legs slender and lean, like the Legs of a Hind; their Hoofs cloven like Goat's Feet, and the hinder Legs all hairy and shaggy on the Outside. Of all the other five the wild *Indian Ass* comes nearest to this Description; for the true *Unicorn* and he agree in these four things: 1st, that both of them have one Horn in the Middle. 2^{dly}, That both of them are bred in *India*. 3^{dly}, In that they are both about the Bigness of a Horse. 4^{thly}, In their Celerity and solitary Life in the Mountains. But herein they differ; 1st, In that the *one-horned wild Indian Ass* is whole-hoofed, and not cloven, as the *Unicorn* is. 2^{dly}, That his Colour is white on the Body, and purple on the Head; whereas the *Unicorn* is of a Weasel-like Colour. 3^{dly}, That his Horns are purple, black, and white; whereas the *Unicorn's* Horn is wreath'd in Spires of an Ivory Colour. In the Year 1553, a great *Unicorn's* Horn was brought to the King of *France*, valued at twenty thousand Pounds *Sterling*. That which was presented to King *Charles* the First, of *England*, is suppos'd to be one of the greatest that ever was seen in the World; it was seven Foot long, weigh'd thirteen Pounds, and was in the Shape of a Wax Candle, but wreath'd within itself in Spires; hollow about a Foot from its Root, growing taper by little and little towards the Point, of a polish'd Smoothness, and the Spires not deep, but like the Windings of Woodbine, and the Colour not perfectly white, but somewhat obscure.

Some in *Poland* have been found five or six Foot long, being very sharp and smooth: Others in the Rivers, but less pure, outwardly blackish, and inwardly of a pure white; a third and fourth Sort of a solid hard Substance, so that one would take them to be Stone; and many other Sorts have been found in that Country. But that these, or any of the others, were true *Unicorns* Horns,



3

The Animal y^e bears y^e Bezoar
or y^e Bezoar Goat.



4

The Musk Goat.



Horns, none of our Authors have yet made appear; and if all the Circumstances be considered, it is much to be doubted whether any of them were the right or not; for as much as the Druggists or Apothecaries were never known to have or sell the true, that which is commonly sold being from five to eight Foot in Length, and more, very sharp-pointed, running taper all along, and twisted or wreath'd, of the Colour of Ivory, but of a much finer Grain, and very white within. Yet this Horn is not produc'd by a four footed Beast, but comes from a Fish called the *Sea Unicorn*, and is brought from *Davis's Straights* near the *North Passage*.

Authors have ascribed almost incredible Things to it, the chiefest of which are, to resist all Manner of Poisons, and to cure the Plague, with all Sorts of malignant Fevers, the Biting of Serpents, mad Dogs, &c. and is chiefly used as a Cordial, for which Purpose a Jelly is made of it, together with a little Cochineal and Saffron; and the Shavings boil'd in Broth, &c. after the Manner of Shavings of Hart's-Horn.

3. Of the Bezoar.

Pomet. **T**HE *Bezoar*, which the *Indians* calls *Pozan*, is an Animal that produces in his Stomach, or in a Bladder, a Stone that is called by that Name, to which they attribute great Virtues, which made it heretofore highly valued, and to be sold at a great Rate; as is at this Day the right and true oriental *Bezoar*; as well because there is a great deal of Trouble in meeting with the natural Stone, as that certain Persons have found out the Secret of counterfeiting it, by reason these Animals do not produce any considerable Quantities; and besides several of them have none at all: We ought then to be well inform'd of the Nature, Shape, and Distinction of these Stones, above any other Drugg; therefore I shall relate to you what *Mr. Tavernier* says concerning *Bezoar*.

Bezoar comes from a Province of the Kingdom of *Golconda* lying on the North East. It is found in the Dung that is in the Maw of the Goats that browse on a Shrub, the Name of which I have forgot. This Plant bears little Buds, about which, and the Ends

of the Branches which the Goats eat, the *Bezoar* forms itself in the Belly of these Animals. They take their Shape from that of the Buds and the Ends of the Branches, which is the Reason they are of so many different Figures. The Peasants, by feeling of the Belly of the Goat, know whether there is any *Bezoar* there, and so sell it according to the Quantity that is therein. To know which, they rub their two Hands under the Belly of the Goat, and press the Maw or Stomach along on both Sides, so that what is therein may fall into the Middle of the Maw; and they can perceive exactly, by feeling, how much *Bezoar* there is.

The Rarity of *Bezoar* is in the Size; for the small Sorts have not so much Virtue in them as the large; but in that there is oftentimes a Cheat, because there are People who powder and mix *Bezoar* in a certain Paste compos'd of a Gum, and something else of the Colour of *Bezoar*, and form it up in the same Manner as we see the natural *Bezoar*; but we may discover this Fraud chiefly these two Ways: The first is, to weigh the *Bezoar*, and steep it some Time in warm Water; and if the Water does not change it's Colour, or the *Bezoar* lose its Weight, it is true and natural. The other Way is to run a sharp Piece of red hot Iron against the *Bezoar*; if the Iron enter, and it fry, it is a Sign of its Mixture, and that it is not natural. Besides, the larger the *Bezoar* is, the dearer it is, and rises in Proportion as a Diamond: For if five or six *Bezoar* Stones weigh one Ounce, that Ounce will be worth from fifteen to eighteen or twenty Livres; but if it be one Stone of an Ounce weight, it will sell for a hundred Livres. I have sold one of four Ounces and a Quarter for two thousand Livres.

There are a great many *Bezoar* Stones taken from Cows, both in the East and Western Countries, and they are so large as to weigh seventeen or eighteen Ounces; of which Sort I have seen one that was presented to the great Duke of *Tuscany*; but they have nothing near the good Qualities of the true *Bezoar*; six Grains of which will do more than thirty of this. As to the *Bezoar* that is found in Apes, as some believe, it is so strong, that two Grains will perform

more than fix of that of the Goat ; but it is very scarce, that Sort of the Ape Kind being particularly to be met with in the Isle of *Madagascar*. This Sort of *Bezoar* is round, whereas the other is of various Forms, according as it is shap'd from the Buds and Ends of the Branches which the Goats eat. As these Stones which are produced from the Ape are a great deal scarcer than the others, so are they abundantly dearer, and more sought after ; and when one is found of the Size of a Nut, it is sold sometimes for a hundred Crowns. The *Portuguese*, above all other Nations, drive a great Trade with *Bezoar*, because they are always upon their Guard, or watching one another for fear of Poison.

But as I cannot altogether agree with this Relation of Mr. *Tavernier*, I chuse to subjoin what Mr. *Du Renou* has observed of *Bezoar*. It is a very active Animal, says he, that skips from Rock to Rock, at his Ease, and is very fierce ; so that when he is closely pursued, he sometimes kills the *Indian* Hunters. The Hoof or Claws of his Feet are divided neither more nor less than the Goats ; the Legs are pretty thick ; the Tail short, and turn'd up ; the Body hairy as that of the He-Goat, but shorter, and of an ash Colour, inclining to red, or rather of the Colour of the Hind's Belly ; the Head is shap'd like the Goat, and armed with two black Horns jagged at the lower Part, and turn'd backwards. What I shall relate here is true ; I having seen two of these Creatures at the Marshal *Vitry's* Castle, besides what is further confirm'd from the *Sieur Renou* : What I gained was the four Feet, the Horn, and the thin Membrane that invests the *Bezoar* Stone. As to the Horn and the Four Feet, they agreed exactly with the Relation made by the *Sieur Du Renou*. As to the Membrane mentioned before, that is one of the greatest Curiosities that has been seen a long Time in *France*, by the Account of the most intelligent People.

This Membrane marked in the Plate A, is of the Size of a Goose Egg, supply'd on the Outside with a rough short Hair, of a dun Colour, which being cut asunder appears to enclose a Shell mark'd in the Cut B, that is thin and brown, which makes a Covering for another Shell, that is white,

that is marked C, where this Stone is contained, to which they give the Name of *Bezoar*, which we may see is contrary to what all Authors have wrote of it. And I should not have had the Confidence to have advanced this, if I had not had the Original in my Hands ; which makes it plain, that there can never be more than one *Bezoar* Stone at a time in the Belly of this Animal, because of the Bigness of this Membrane : And 'tis likely the great Number of these Animals that have no *Bezoar* at all in them, occasions their Scarcity and Dearth.

However, if you would have the finest and best oriental *Bezoar*, you must chuse that which is shining, of a pleasant Scent, tending to that of *Ambergrise*, smooth to the Touch, and which rubb'd on Paper done with Cerusse, makes it become yellow. The less it is broken to Pieces, and full of Bits irregularly shap'd, the better ; and take care that the false be not mix'd with the true, especially when 'tis bought in large Pieces ; for the more shining, large, intire, and round it be, the more it is valued. But as to the particular Figure or Shape, it is of no Consequence, for its physical Use, whether it be long, round, crooked, or twisted, smooth, rough, white, yellow, or grey ; but the principal Colour that is usually to be met with, is the Olive Colour.

The Use of *Bezoar* was formerly very common, but at present we scarce know what it is, by reason of the Iniquity of the Times, and its extravagant Price, or that it grows out of Fashion ; for Medicines have their Modes as well as Clothes ; notwithstanding which, this is a Preservative from pestilential Air, and a Remedy for the Small-Pox, Measles, or other contagious Diseases. It is reckoned also proper against Vertigo's, Epilepsies, Palpitation of the Heart, Jaundice, Cholick, Dysentery, Gravel, to procure Labour Pains, and against Poisons. Dose from four Grains to twelve. The *Jews* call this Stone *Bell-Zaard*, which signifies the Master, or Overcomer of Poison.

Of Occidental Bezoar.

The occidental *Bezoar* differs from the Oriental, in that it is usually much larger, being found sometimes of the Size of a small Hen's

Hen's Egg. It is likewise of diverse Colours, but most commonly of a light Grey. It is made up of several *Laminæ*, or Crufts, laid one over another like the former, but much thicker, and being broke, appears as if it had been sublimed, in that one sees a great many little Needles shooting like those in Salt of Lead, and the Bottom is soft, and very smooth, of a reddish grey Colour.

This *Bezoar* is brought from *Peru*, where it is found in some Goats, Harts, or those Animals that produce the *Bezoar*. And as they are but rarely met withal in the Belly of these Animals, that makes it, that very few are brought into *France*. It has also a very sweet Smell, and is much stronger than the *Oriental Bezoar*. And because this *Bezoar* is very scarce, the *Dutch* and other Nations make it with a grey Paste, which they form into round Balls of what Size they please. And I can assure you that I have seen one of the Bigness of a Tennis-Ball, that was in the middle of a gilt Silver Cup, so fix'd, that it could not be remov'd, to the End that it might be infus'd in the Liquor put in the Cup, in order to give a Flavour to it before they drink it.

Bezoar is a Stone taken out of *Lemery*. the Belly of certain Animals in the *East-Indies*, of which there are several Sorts. I have here mention'd four that are of Use in Physick. The first Kind, or that most commonly us'd, is call'd, *Lapis Bezoar Orientalis*, or the *Oriental Bezoar*. It is found in Balls of different Sizes and Shapes; for some are as big as a Wall-nut, others as a Nutmeg, others as a Hazel-Nut, and some as a large Pea: Some are round, others oval, flat, or bunch'd. The Superficies of all of them are smooth, polish'd, shining, of an Olive or grey Colour. Their Substance, when broke, divides like *Laminæ*, or Scales, that are form'd successively by different Accessions of saline Humours, which petrify in the Belly of the Animals, after the same manner as Stones are form'd in the Channels of a Current of the Waters, which continually leave behind them certain Salts, which coagulate and form themselves into a hard Cruft or Stone. The *Bezoar* is produc'd in several Parts of the Belly of a wild Goat in the *East-Indies*, which they call, in *Latin*, *Capricerva*, because they partake of the Deer

and the Goat. The Inhabitants otherwise call them *Bezoar*, from whence the Name of *Bezoar* arises.

This Animal is very nimble, so that he will skip from Rock to Rock; and is dangerous to the Hunter; for he will defend himself, and sometimes kills the *Indians* that pursue him. The Head resembles that of the He-goat. The Horns are very black, and are bended almost to his Back. The Body is coverd with an Ash-colour'd Hair, inclining to red, much shorter than that of the Goat, and nearest to the Deer's. The Tail is short, and turns up again. The Legs are pretty thick, and the Feet are cleft like those of the Goat. Chuse your *Oriental Bezoar* in one whole Stone, that is smooth, shining, and of a pleasant Smell, inclining to *Ambergrease*. They divide into *Laminæ*, or Flakes, when broken; of a grey or olive Colour. The largest are the most valued by the Curious, but it is of little Moment in Physick of what Size they are. It contains in it some small Matter of volatile Salt, that is sulphurous and oily. It is esteem'd as a great Cordial, proper to promote Sweat, and drive away malignant Humours. The Dose is from four Grains to ten or a dozen in any Cordial, or other proper Liquor.

The second *Bezoar* is call'd *Lapis Bezoar Occidentalis*, or *Occidental Bezoar*. It is a Stone usually larger than the Oriental, but is not so slick and shining, of an ash or whitish Colour. They separate likewise into *Laminæ*, but a great deal thicker than the *Oriental Bezoar*, interspersed with a great many small Points on the Inside. This has the same Virtues with the other, but much weaker, being given to half a Dram.

The third Sort is call'd, *Bezoar Porci sive lapis Porcinus*, or the *Hog Stone*. It is almost of the Bigness of a *Filbert*, differently shap'd, and usually of a whitish Colour, inclining something to a greenish, but now and then of other Colours. The Outside is smooth. They find this Stone in the Gall of certain Swine in *India*, in the *Moluccoes*, and several other Parts. The *Indians* call them, in their Language, *Mastica de folio*; the *Portuguese*, *Pedro de Vassar*, or *Piedra de Puerco*; and the *Dutch*, *Pedro de Porco*. It is very scarce, and much valued, so that they sell it in *Holland* for four hundred

hundred Livres, and more. This Stone is sought after by the *Indians* with a great deal of Industry.

They use it as a great Preservative against Poison, and reckon it very proper to cure a Malady they call *Mordoxi*, which comes from an irritated Bile, which causes those that are seiz'd with it to be worse than them that have the Plague. It is likewise us'd for the Small-pox, epidemical Fevers, in hysterical Cases, and for the Stoppage of the Courses. It is pretended to excel *Oriental Bezoar*. When they use it, they let it stand infusing some Time in Wine and Water, that it may impart its Virtue; then they drink the Infusion before Meals: It has a little Bitterness, which is not unpleasant. There are those who have these Stones hung in little gilt Chains, to put into any Liquor for the Infusion. They keep them in little golden Boxes.

The fourth Sort of *Bezoar* is call'd *Bezoar Simia*, or the *Bezoar* from the Ape. It is a Stone as big as a Hazel-Nut, round or oval, and blackish. They say it is taken from a kind of Ape that is found particularly in a certain Island of *America*. This Stone is very scarce and dear; so that Mr. *Tavernier* says, that when it is as big as a Walnut, they sell it for above a hundred Crowns. They are esteem'd more sudorifick and proper in malignant and pestilential Cases, than all the other *Bezoars*. The Dose is from two Grains to six. The Signification of the Word *Bezoar*, according to some, is a *Counter Poison*: According to others, the Over-comer, or Master of Poisons.

4. Of the Musk-Cat, or Goat.

Pomet. THE Musk-Cat is an Animal which comes very near to the Figure and Colour of a Hind, only it has a longer Body, according to the Skin which I have seen in the Possession of the *Sieur Nicholas Rondeau* at *Roan*. There are a great many of these Animals in the Kingdoms of *Tunquin* and *Boutan*, and in divers Parts of *Asia*.

That which they call Musk is a corrupted Blood, which is collected under the Belly of this Animal, after the Manner of an Impostume; and when it is ripe, the Beast, by

Instinct, goes to rub himself against a Tree to break it. And this corrupted Blood being dried in the Sun, acquires a strong Smell that is very disagreeable, which it ought to retain when it is pure, and has not come into the Hands of the *Jews* in *Holland* and other Places, or of other Persons, who sophisticate it with Earth, dried Blood, and other Contrivances.

They are much abus'd who are made believe that those are the Cods of the Animal; and that he gelds himself when he is pursued, as knowing that he would be taken for his Testicles. But this has been imagin'd, because the People who put it into Bladders, cut them out in that Shape. Others would have it that the Musk is bruised Blood, which is produc'd over all the Body of this Animal, by breaking it with Clubs; and that they afterwards wrap it up in Pieces of the Skin, which they cut and sew into the Fashion of Cods. But since both these Originals of Musk seem very odd and fanciful, I think it best to relate what Mr. *Tavernier* has written in his second Volume, Page 316. that the Reader may incline to which Opinion he likes best.

“ The best Sort and greatest Quantity of Musk comes from the Kingdom of *Boutan*, from whence they carry it to *Patna*, a principal City of *Bengal*, to traffick with the People of that Country. All the Musk that is sold in *Persia* comes from thence; and the Merchants who trade in Musk, had rather that you should give them yellow Amber or Coral for it, than Gold or Silver, because those are the two Things of greatest Esteem amongst them.

“ After they have slain this Creature, they cut the Bag which is under the Belly, about the Bigness of an Egg, and lies nearer to the genital Parts than the Navel; then they take the Musk out of the Bladder, which at that Time is like clotted Blood. When the Country People would adulterate it, they put the Liver and Blood chopp'd together instead of some of the Musk they take out. This Mixture produces in the Bladders, in two or three Years Time, certain little Animals which eat up the good Musk; so that you shall find a great deal of Damage
“ when

“ when you come to open them. Other
 “ Peasants, when they have open'd the Blad-
 “ der, and taken out as much Musk as they
 “ can, so as not to be perceiv'd, put in
 “ small Bits of Lead to render it more weigh-
 “ ty. Merchants who buy and transport it
 “ into other Countries are more easy under
 “ this Deceit than the other, because those
 “ little Animals don't engender in it; but
 “ the Cheat is still more difficult to be dis-
 “ cover'd when they make little small Pur-
 “ ses of the Skin of the Belly of the Ani-
 “ mal, and sew them up so neatly with
 “ Threads of the same Skin, that they seem
 “ to be real Bladders, and fill these Purses
 “ with that which they have taken out of the
 “ real Bladders, together with the fraudu-
 “ lent Mixture they would add to it, which
 “ the Merchants can have no Knowledge
 “ of. It is true, that if they tie up the
 “ Bladder as soon as they have cut it off,
 “ without giving Air and Time for the Per-
 “ fume to lose a little of its Force by Eva-
 “ poration, whilst they draw out that which
 “ they would take from it, it would follow
 “ that when any one put the Bladder to his
 “ Nose, Blood would burst forth imme-
 “ diately by the Force of the Perfume,
 “ which ought of Necessity to be tempered,
 “ to render it agreeable, without hurting
 “ the Brain. The Perfume of this Animal,
 “ which I brought to *Paris* was so strong,
 “ that it was impossible to endure it in the
 “ Lodging; it gave all the People the Head-
 “ ach, so that it was remov'd into the Out-
 “ House, where some of my Servants cut
 “ the Bladder; which however did not
 “ hinder the Skin from retaining some of
 “ the Perfume. They don't begin to find
 “ this Animal till about the 56th Degree;
 “ but in the 60th there is great Number,
 “ the Country being full of Forests. It is
 “ true, that in the Months of *February* and
 “ *March*, when these Creatures have en-
 “ dur'd much Hunger in the Climate where
 “ they are, by reason of the Snows that fall
 “ in great Quantities, so as to be ten or
 “ twelve Foot deep, they come from the
 “ North, Southward to the 44th or 45th
 “ Degree, to eat the Blades of the green
 “ Rice; and it is at that Time the Country
 “ People lay Nets for them in their Pas-
 “ sage, and kill them with their Staves and

“ Arrows. Some People have affirm'd to
 “ me that they are so lean and feeble, thro'
 “ Hunger, that they suffer themselves to be
 “ run down. There must be a prodigious
 “ Quantity of these Creatures, since each
 “ has but one Bladder; and the largest
 “ commonly being no bigger than a Hen's
 “ Egg, cannot furnish above half an Ounce
 “ of Musk; so that sometimes there must be
 “ three or four Bladders to make one Ounce.
 “ The King of *Boutan* fearing lest these
 “ Tricks which are play'd with the Musk
 “ should spoil the Trade for it, (since it can
 “ be had from *Tunquin* and *Cochin-china*,
 “ where it is dearer, because it is not taken in
 “ such large Quantities,) has some time since
 “ commanded that none of the Bladders
 “ should be sew'd, but all brought open to
 “ *Boutan*, which is the Place of his Residence,
 “ there to be inspected, and seal'd with his
 “ Seal. All those which I bought were of
 “ this Kind. But notwithstanding all the
 “ King's Precautions, the People have a cun-
 “ ning way to open them, and put in their
 “ small Bits of Lead, (as I have said) which
 “ the Merchants endure the more patiently,
 “ because it does not spoil the Musk, but
 “ only deceives them in the Weight.

Musk is to be chosen in very dry Blad-
 ders, where the Skin that covers it is very
 thin, and there is but little Hair upon it, be-
 cause there are some, where there is more of
 the Skin and Hair than the real Commodi-
 ty. Let it be of a brown Colour, which is
 the Mark of the right *Tunquin* Bladder,
 which is much more esteem'd, and better
 than that of *Bengal*, which is cover'd with
 Skins that have white Hair upon them.
 When the Musk is separated from its Cover,
 that should be made Choice of, which is of
 a dark Colour; of a strong and unsup-
 portable Smell; of a bitter Taste, and has
 as few hard and black Clots in it as is pos-
 sible; and being put upon the Fire, will
 burn and be consum'd. Yet this last Mark
 is not of general Use, but serves only to
 discover that which is mix'd with Earth;
 for the Fire will not manifest the Falsity
 of that which is counterfeited with Blood.
 Others will have it, that the right Musk
 ought to have an Oiliness when press'd
 with the Fingers. But as this is a Commo-
 dity very difficult to be known, and the
 most

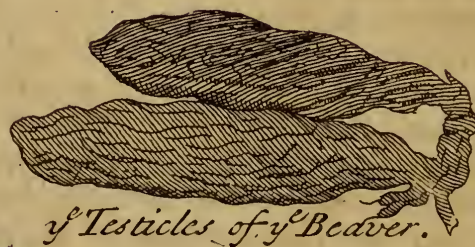
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The Civet Cat.

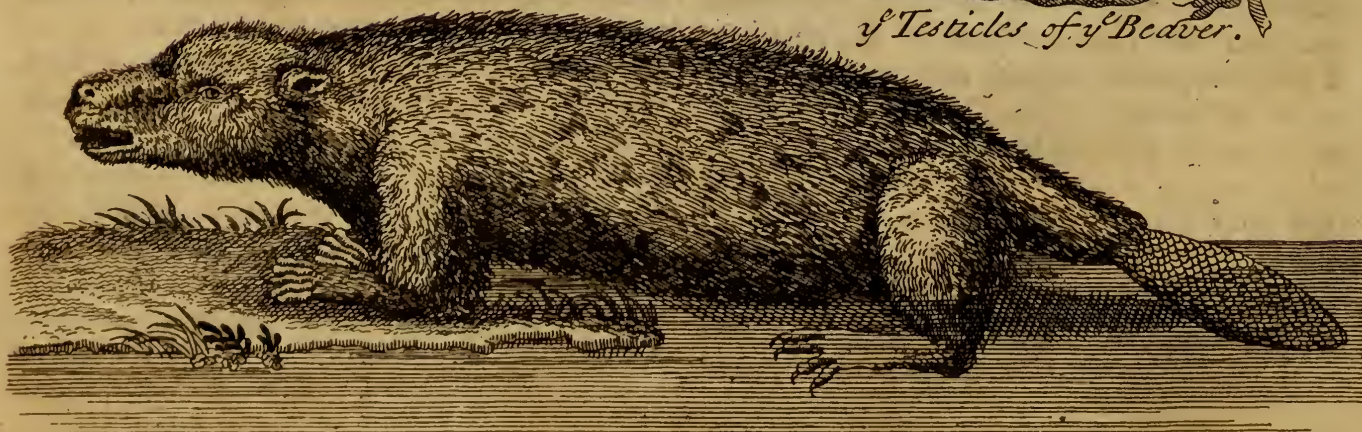


6

The Beaver.



of Testicles of y^e Beaver.



Coolness of the Metal may hinder it from growing too dry, and losing its most volatile Parts. That Musk is to be made choice of that is sufficiently dry, of a reddish Colour, strong Scent, and a bitter Taste. It is almost all Sulphur, or Oil and volatile Salt. It has very little Earth in it. The Scent is nauseous and disagreeable when you smell to a great deal of it at a Time, but sweet and pleasant when some few Grains are mixt with a Quantity of other Ingredients. The Reason of the Difference is this; when it is in a larger Quantity, the Parts evaporate so much, that they oppress and tire the Olfactory Nerve; whereas, on the contrary, when there are but a few volatile Particles, they only affect it with an agreeable Titillation. Musk has been us'd much more amongst the Perfumers and Confectioners, than it is at present. People are afraid of it now, because it raises the Vapours, especially in Women.

It fortifies the Heart and Brain, refreshes the decay'd Spirits; it resists Poison, dissolves and rarifies gross Humours, increases Seed, and expels Wind. The Dose is from half a Grain to four Grains. It is good for Deafness, being put into the Ear, with a little Cotton. They apply it to the Womb, to allay the Vapours in hysterical Fits, upon the rising of the Womb, called the Mother.

Of the Civet-Cat.

Pomet. **T**HE *Civet* is a thick unctuous Liquor, found in a Pouch which is under the Tail, and near the Anus of a Beast like a *Spanish Cat*, but much more fierce, and very voracious. This Animal has from hence the Name of the *Civet-Cat*, and is very common in *China*, the *East*- and *West-Indies*, and likewise in *Holland*.

Authors differ extreamly concerning the Nature of this Animal, and that which we take from it. But as it is not my Purpose to repeat what they have written, I shall only relate what I myself have practis'd upon a *Civet-Cat* that I kept alive a Year together, whose Figure I have given you. It was brought from *China* by a Person in the Retinue of the Ambassadors of *Siam*, who

gave it to one of my Friends, who made a Present of it to me in the Year 1688. Having kept this Creature some Days, I perceiv'd that the Wall and Bars that enclos'd it were cover'd with an unctuous Moisture, thick, and very brown, of a very strong and disagreeable Smell: So that during all the Time I kept this Animal, I took Care to gather the Civet out of the Pouch every other Day, not without some Trouble and Hazard, because it put the Creature to some Pain or Apprehension of it; and having done so for some Months, I had about the Quantity of an Ounce and a half; but tis certain, that if the necessary Care had been taken, and the Beast could be hindred from rubbing itself, I might have got a great deal more; but I neglected it, because the Colour of the Drugg did not please those I shew'd it to, though it was well scented, and as good at least as that which is brought from *Holland*.

There is no Reason, therefore, to think that the Civet is the Dung or Sweat of this Animal, as some have believed, and told us, that the Animal affords no Civet 'till it has been well beaten; and that the more it is enrag'd, the more Civet it lets down under its Belly, and between its Thighs; which is contrary to the Truth, as may be remark'd from what I said before. And as to the white Colour of that which comes from *Holland*, the Reason of it is because the *Dutch*, who make a great Trade of *Civet*, feed their *Cats* with Milk and the Whites of Eggs.

Besides the *Civet* from *Holland*, there comes some from *Brazil* which is brown, agreeable both in Smell and Colour to that I gather'd from my Animal; and they give it the Name of *Guinea* or *Brazil Civet*.

There is a third Sort called *Occidental Civet*, of which, because it is so common, and has no Relation to this Chapter, I shall say nothing; and therefore remit the Reader to the several Authors that have treated of it.

That *Civet* is to be chose which is new, and of a good Consistence, that is, that it be neither too hard nor too soft, of a white Colour, of a strong Smell, and very disagreeable. This Commodity is as difficult to be known as Musk. It is for this Reason the *Hollanders* put little printed Certifi-

cates upon their Pots of *Civet*, to give it the Credit of being pure and not falsified; and that it is such as it came out of the Pouches of the *Civet-Cats*; but the best Way is to buy it of honest Merchants, without relying upon the printed Papers, or the Colour, since it may be of a gold Colour, and yet be good; for if it be kept a little Time, though the Pots be never opened, the Top, how white soever it were before, will become yellow, and of a gold Colour, and as it grows old will be still the browner.

Many Persons affirm, that if a Paper is rubb'd with *Civet*, and one can write upon it, it is an infallible Mark that it is natural, which I have found to be false, having tried it several times. But besides, the Care must be taken to have it from honest People; one must look whether in keeping it does not grow musty and decay'd; because that which is mix'd will grow mouldy, both at Top and Bottom, especially if any Air get to it, and will have a rank Scent, and very disagreeable. When this happens to People who have falsified it, and it becomes unfit for Sale, as well for its ill Colour as its Smell, which is different from the right *Civet*, they colour it with some Druggs, and so pass it off under the Name of *Guinea Civet*, which will easily be found out by its reddish Colour, which they commonly give it, and not trusting to the *Dutch* or *French* Prints they put upon it, which serve only to cover their Knavery, and to get twenty or two and twenty Livres for that Commodity, which does not stand them in perhaps forty Pence.

Civet is of very little Use in Physick, but is most in Request with the Confectioners and Perfumers, where it serves to perfume and give a Scent to other Ingredients. This Drugg is to be us'd with a great deal of Discretion; for if one exceeds, though never so little, the just Quantity that should be us'd, instead of a pleasant Smell, it renders one that is very disagreeable.

Zibethum, Zibetha, Civeta, Zepetium; in *English*, *Civet*, is a liquid Matter, or congeal'd Liquor, unctuous, of a Scent that is very strong and unpleasant. The Beast from whence it is taken is called in *Latin*, *Hyæna, Catus Zi-*

bethicus, Felis odoratus, in *English* the *Civet-Cat*. It is a Creature much bigger than a Cat, and less than a Badger, having something in it that resembles a Fox; the Face is sharp like a Martin, with a black Nose; its Ears short and round; its Eyes blue; the Leg and Foot black, more broad and open than a Cat's, but the Claws not so crooked, nor hid in the Feet, but its Teeth are more terrible; it has Spots all over the Body; the Hair of the Legs and Feet is very fine and soft, but in other Parts harsh, and standing upright. It is a neat and cleanly Beast, and therefore the Place it is kept in must be wash'd every Day. Merchants buy the young ones, and breed them tame, feeding them with Bran, Rice-Milk, hard Eggs, Bread, Flesh, &c. so that a Cat that is large and gentle, may come to be valued at between four and eight Pound Sterling.

The best *Civet* is said to be made in *England*; but great Quantity is sent from *Holland*, with printed Certificates into all Parts of *Europe*. The best is of a clear, fine, lively whitish Colour. The *West-Indian, Barbadian*, and *African Civets* are next in Goodness; but the blackest is the worst, which generally comes from the *East-Indies*.

It is a valuable Commodity, so that an Ounce when pure has been valued at forty Shillings. It is often adulterated with Ox-Gall, Storax and Honey. It is much to be preferred to Musk, because the Scent is finer. It is of a subtle and clear Nature, and contains a great deal of Oil and volatile Salt. It comforts the Spirits, and is good against all Diseases of the Head, Brain, and Womb. The following Mixture is good to perfume Cordial Waters and Powders, for the fore-mentioned Intentions. Take one Ounce of *Civet*, Musk in fine Powder, six Drams; Ambergrease two. *Civet* put up in a Pessary, or Piece of Sponge, prevails against hysterical Fits and Vapours; put into the Ears with a little Cotton, it helps the Difficulty of Hearing. If that Mixture be ground with an equal Quantity of the Yolk of an Egg, it so opens its Body, as to make it mix exquisitely with an aqueous Substance; also with twelve or sixteen Ounces of Spirit of Wine, you may draw a most admirable Tincture for the aforesaid Purposes; and being anointed upon the Glands, just before

Coi-

Coition, it is said to cause Impregnation, and cure Barrenness. *Civet* is anodyne and good for the Cholick in Infants, if applied to the Navel.

6. Of the Castor, or Beaver.

Pomet. THE *Castor* or *Beaver*, call'd by the *Latins*, *Castor* or *Fiber*, is a four-footed Animal, placed amongst the amphibious Creatures that live equally on the Land and in the Water. At Land it feeds upon divers Fruits, Leaves, and Barks of Trees, and especially of the Willow-Tree; and in great Rivers upon Shell-Fish, and such other Prey as it can catch. This Variety of Food is the Reason why its hinder Parts to the Ribs have the Taste of Fish, and that they are eaten as such upon Fasting Days; and all the rest has the Taste of Flesh, so that it is not used but at other Times.

The *Beaver* has a Head almost like that of the Mountain Rat, but a little bigger, and proportionable to the Bulk of his Body, which is thick and gross, much about the Size of a Pig of six Months old, and pretty large Teeth; the under standing out beyond their Lips, three Fingers Breadth; the upper about half a Finger, being very broad, crooked, strong, and sharp, growing double, very deep in their Mouths, bending circular, like the Edge of an Ax, and are of a yellowish Red. They take Fishes upon them as if they were Hooks, and will gnaw asunder Trees as thick as any Man's Thigh, being able to break in Pieces the hardest Bones; where he bites he never loses his Hold'till his Teeth meet together. The Bristles about their Mouths are as hard as Horns, their Bones, are solid, and without Marrow; their fore Feet are like a Dog's, and their hinder like a Swan's. Their Tail is cover'd over with Scales, being like a Soal, about six Inches broad, and ten Inches long, which he uses as a Rudder to steer with, when he swims to catch Fish. And tho' his Teeth are so terrible, yet when Men have seiz'd his Tail, they can govern the Animal as they please. The *Beaver* of *Dantzick* has Hair upon four or five Inches of the Tail, and the rest scaly.

The *Beavers* make themselves Houses of square Timber, which they gnaw down with their Teeth, almost as even as if it were sawed, and almost as equal as if it were measured. They lay these Pieces a-cross, and each is let down by large Notches into the other; so that having dug a Hole for their Foundation, they build several Stories, that they may go higher or lower, according to the Rise or Fall of the Water.

I shall not dispute the Existence of those little Testicles, furnished with all the other Vessels and Instruments necessary for Generation, which the Royal Academy have discovered some Years ago in the Thighs, and near the Groin of the *Beaver*. But having never seen these little Testicles placed in the Rank of Druggs, nor any Thing sold for *Castoreum*, but that Part of the Animal which the Ancients called *Fibri Testes*, without troubling myself whether these are true Testicles or no, since this Treatise is not about Generation, it will be sufficient to give a just and exact Description of those Parts of the Animal, since I know no other so apt to be sophisticated as they.

That which we call *Castoreum*, is a fleshy Substance, contained at the Bottom of two pretty large Pouches, equal, distinct, placed Side-ways, one by the other, and wrapt in one common Bag, fix'd below the Fundament of the Animal between the two Thighs, covered by a common Skin that encloses the whole Body, and there outwardly representing two Testicles, like those of a Boar; which tho' they lie within, yet may be distinguished without the Skin, and taken in the Hand, altho' they don't hang down as the Testicles of other Creatures. Having opened the hairy Skin, you meet with the common Pouch, and in that the two others distinct from one another, which contain the Matter which we call *Castor*.

The Custom is to tie these two Pouches as they are found, and hang them in the Chimney till they are well dry'd, and the Matter contained in them be grown hard, and the outward Pouch has contracted a brown Colour.

When these internal Pouches are opened, there is found in the lower Part a Matter fleshy, solid and pulverisable, of a Colour like Cinamon, intermix'd and ty'd together

with Fibres and Membranes, exquisitely interwoven, and of a Scent that is extremely strong. There is likewise found in each of these lesser Pouches, a little above the fleshy Matter, another Pouch, distinct, but much less, and fastened to that which encloses it, which contains an oily Moisture, of a Scent as strong as the former. This being new is like the best Honey before 'tis coagulated, but is of the Colour and Substance of Suet as it grows older.

These are the true Marks of the *Castor* that is sold, to be us'd in Treacle, Mithridate, and divers other cephalick and hysterical Compositions; and these I can avouch to be true, having bought and sold a great deal, and knowing that no Person of Understanding will contradict me. But I can speak with more Certainty upon what M. *Charas*, who dwelt near the *Rhosne*, and those Places where these Animals are taken, has assured me; that he bought of a Peasant's Daughter the Pouches of a *Beaver*, just taken from the Body, which he hung up in the Chimney, being then of the Colour of Flesh, and appearing like Testicles, which Shape they retained when dried; that they then weigh'd fourteen Ounces; and being cut open, had all the inward Parts, as I have described them: That he afterwards got a live *Beaver* from the same Place, which a Country-Man brought him in a Tub, which was in all Things conformable to the Description I have given; and especially as to the Pouches, which being situated in the same Place as those of a Boar, were of so large a Size, that they were more than an Handful. The *Beavers* being of different Sizes, their Pouches are proportionable; so that when they are dried, we have them from four to sixteen Ounces.

These Animals are bred in the *Rhosne*, the *Lifere*, the *Oise*, in *France*, in *Spain*, *Savoy*, and *Italy*. There are a great many taken along the *Elb*, and the great Rivers of *Germany* and *Poland*; as likewise in *Lithuania* and *Muscovy*, the Lakes of *Canada*, and *Hudson's Bay* in *America*; but it is almost a general Rule, that the Fur is finer, longer, and softer, according to the Coldness of the Region they are bred in.

The Dearness of *Castor*, and the Avarice of wicked Persons, have induc'd People

to counterfeit it, which they do by mixing the Powder of the true *Castor* with Gums that there is no Necessity of naming, and putting them in the Skins which have contained the Testicles of Lambs and Goats; then they hang them in the Chimney, and pass them off for true *Castor*. But it is easy to discover the Cheat, by cutting the Pouches, and looking for the Marks I have given you; of which the most essential is, that you will find none of the Fibres and small Skins so naturally intermix'd in them. And whereas the true *Castor*, when pounded, will pass through a Silk Sieve, and leave several little Membranes upon the Silk; the Gums won't pass, but remain clotted, without any Appearance of the little Skins before-mentioned.

I shall pass over that which several considerable Authors have reported of the *Beaver*, that being pursued by the Hunters, he bites off his own Testicles, and leaves them for his Ransom; seeing he can no more bend his Body, so as to come at them with his Teeth, than a Boar can do; and besides, being always near great Rivers, it is easy to escape by plunging into the Water.

Castor diversly prepared is recommended in Diseases of the Brain and Womb, both inwardly and outwardly. The oily Substance is likewise us'd in Ointment, and in the Composition of Oil of *Castor*.

There was a *Beaver* dissected in the Academy of Sciences, which was three Foot and an half long from its Nose to the Extremity of its Tail. His greatest Breadth was twelve Inches, and he weigh'd above thirty Pounds. His Colour was brown, and very shining, inclining to a dark Grey. His longest Hair was an Inch and an half long, and fine like the Hair of one's Head; the shorter was an Inch, and as soft as the finest Down; his Ears were round and very short, without Hair within, and outwardly like Velvet. He had four cutting Teeth, such as Squirrels and Rats, and other Creatures, have that are us'd to gnaw Things. These Teeth below were above an Inch long; and the upper ones, which come something forward, were not directly opposite, but so disposed as to work in the Nature of Sheers, passing one by another, being very sharp at the End, and cutting like an Ax; their Colour was white without,

without, and of a bright Red within, inclining to a bastard Saffron. It had sixteen Grinders, eight of a Side. The Claws behind were join'd by a Web, like those of a Goose; but those before were without such Membranes, not unlike the Mountain Rat, and they use them for Hands, as Squirrels do. Their Nails are cut sloping, and hollow'd like a Pen to write with. The Tail, as well as the Feet, has more of the Nature of a Fish than of a terrestrial Animal, and tastes like it, being covered with Scales of the Likeness of Parchment, about a small Straw's Breadth, of an irregular hexagonal Figure, which form an *Epidermis*, or Skin that joins them together. It was eleven Inches long, and of an oval Figure, four Inches broad at the Root, and five in the Middle. This helps him in swimming, and to bear his Mortar that he makes use of in building his House, which he has sometimes of two or three Stories. His Testicles were not fasten'd to the Back-Bone, as *Matthiolus*, *Amatus*, *Lusitanus*, and *Rondelet* have told us; but they are hid in the Sides of the *Os Pubis*, about the Groin, and don't appear without, any more than the Yard, nor can they be cut out without killing of the Creature. It had four large Pouches, situated at the lower Part of the *Os Pubis*: The two first were of the Figure of a Pear, and had a Communication with one another; they had an inward Covering, which was fleshy, of an ash Colour, streak'd with a great many white Lines, which had several Folds, like those of the Skin of a Ram's Cod; and two Inches long, where there was a greyish Matter, of a foetid Scent, and very thick; and this is the *Castoreum* so much spoken of.

The *Castor*, or *Castoreum*, of *Dantzick*, being heavier and of a stronger Scent, is preferable to that of *Canada*, which is generally dry, not clean, and has very little Smell. Let the Pouches be weighty and fleshy; and Care must be taken that they be not filled with Honey, or any other Counterfeit, which is easily distinguishable; because they which are so fill'd up, are bloated, smooth, bright, and if press'd a little, send forth a liquid and corrupted Honey; whereas the others, on the contrary, are hard and weighty, and when they are cut, will be full of little

Strings, and have a Smell that is strong and piercing.

The Skin of the *Castor* is esteemed the finest and softest Fur in the World, and is a valuable Commodity for making *Beaver* Hats. In *Poland* they line all Sorts of Garments with it, as making the best Show, and enduring the longest of any Fur. The Hair should be long, soft and silky; and that of the fat *Castor* is preferable to the lean. The Skin being burnt to Ashes, and the Powder applied to the Nose, stops Bleeding.

The Fat of the *Beaver* is us'd as an Ointment against the Palsy, Convulsions, hysterical Fits, Apoplexy, and Falling-Sickness. Take half a Pound of *Beavers* Fat, Oils of Rosemary, Nutmegs, Amber, and Mace, of each one Dram.

The general Virtues of *Castor* are in strengthening the Head and Nerves, being prevalent against the Biting of Serpents and mad Dogs. It helps Forgetfulness, caus'd by Sickness, curing Convulsions, Pains and Noise in the Ears from cold Humours, Coughs, Catarrhs, and Distillation of Rheum, provoking the Terms, causing a speedy and easy Delivery to a Woman in Travel, bringing away both Birth, and After-birth, and dead Child. It has been found effectual in Epilepsy, Apoplexy, Fits of the Mother, Gripings of the Belly, and Cholick. It is prepar'd several Ways; but the Powder may be prepared as follows: Take pure Castor in fine Powder, two Ounces; Saffron, Pepper, Bay-Berries, Tartar vitriolated, Camphire, of each one Dram; mix them. The Dose is from one Dram to four Scruples, in any proper Vehicle.

The *Castor*, or *Beaver*, is a four-footed Animal, amphibious, for it *Lemery*. can live by Land or Water. It is about the Bigness of a Pig of six Months old: Its Head is of the Shape of a Mountain Rat: Its Teeth are large, strong, sharp, and cutting: Its Body short and hairy: Its Skin is covered with a very soft Hair, of which they make Hats: Its Tail is about a Foot long, an Inch thick, four Fingers broad, without Hair, scaly, grey, hollow towards the Root, strengthen'd by Joints running into one another: Its Legs are short, those before resembling a Dog's, and the hinder one's a Swan's: It feeds upon Fruit, Leaves,

Leaves, and Bark of Trees, and upon Fish when it is in the Water. It is half Flesh, and half Fish. The first is not reckoned good, but the Tail and hinder Legs are sweet like the Tuny, having a solid Fat. Some of the Tails weigh four Pound, and are accounted a great Dainty both boil'd and roasted.

If you would take hold of a *Beaver*, you must seize on his Tail, and so secure him, that he cannot turn to bite you; and by the Hold you have of his Tail you may govern him as you please.

Amongst the *Beavers* some are accounted Masters, some Servants. They generate in the Beginning of Summer, and bring forth in the End of Autumn. They are cleanly in their Houses; for the making of which, they draw the Timber on the Belly of their Antients, they lying on their Backs. They love their Young. They use their fore Feet like Hands. And their Cry is like that of an Infant. Their Testicles are placed at the lower Part of the Belly, between the Thighs, near the Fundament, but they lie within, under a fleshy Skin, which is hairy, and covers all the Belly; however they may be distinguish'd outwardly, and handled. When they would have these Testicles, they open the fleshy hairy Skin, under which they find the first common Purse, which contains the two others in the Shape of little Purses, or the real Testicles of an Animal; then they tie them by the Neck, and hang them in the Chimney, leaving them till they be dry and hardned, and the outward Purse is of a brownish Colour, and this is what they call *Castor*. If you then open these inward Purses, you will find a Matter which is hard, brittle, of a yellowish brown, intermix'd with many loose Membranes of a strong and piercing Odour; and underneath this Matter there is another Pouch which encloses an unctuous and fattish Liquor, very like Honey, which as it grows old, comes to the Colour and Consistence of Suet, and is of as strong a Scent as the Parts that are more solid.

Some of these Purses are larger, some less, according to the Beast they are taken from. They are best cured by taking them out, cleansing them purely, and drying them well in some shady Place; which when it is well done, they will keep seven Years. It is adulterated by Gum *Ammoniacum*, Blood

and Powder of Kidneys, &c. as also whole Kidneys put up into little Bladders, but may be discovered by being black, mouldy, and not apt to crumble; whereas the genuine is of a foetid, strong, and unpleasant Smell, and of a strong, sharp, biting, and bitter Taste, and of a brittle Substance.

The *Castor* contains a great deal of exalted Oil and volatile Salt; it attenuates viscid Humours, strengthens the Brain, provokes the Terms in Women, allays Vapours, resists Putrefaction, causes Perspiration; is proper for Epilepsy, Palsy, or Apoplexy, and is a Medicine for Deafness.

The unctuous Liquor which is found annexed to the Testicles of the *Beaver* has the same Virtue, and is strengthening to the Nerves.

7. Of the Elk.

THE *Elk* is a wild Creature *Pomet.* that is commonly met withal in the cold Countries, especially in *Sweden*, *Norway*, *Canada*, and other Parts. This Animal is about the Height of a Coach-Horse, or a large Ox; the Head is very thick, the Eyes are bright; the Horns upon the Head are spreading and large, like those of the Deer; the Legs long and slender; the Feet black, and divided at the Hoof, as those of the Ox or Cow; as to the Hair, it is soft, and of a blackish Yellow. I shall not stand to relate what abundance of Authors have said concerning this Animal: I shall only say, that the Name *Eland*, or *Elan*, given by the *Germans*, signifies Misery; as well because that this Animal lives no where else but in desolate Places, as Woods, Forests, and the like, as because he is very subject to the Falling-Sickness; and as soon as he is attack'd with this Disease, he fails not to put his left Foot to his left Ear, to cure himself thereof; which has given Occasion to the Antients to believe that the *Elk's* Claw, or the Horn upon the left Foot, was a Specifick for the Epilepsy.

Of all the Parts of this Animal, there is none used in Medicine but the left hind Foot, for the Reasons aforesaid; upon which Account the Buyer must take care, that what is offer'd to Sale be not the Foot of some other

7
The Elk



The Elk falling down in an Epileptick fit being pursu'd by 2 Huntsmen.

8

Elephant

Rhinoceros



other like Animal, that is difficult enough to distinguish, unless the Leg or the Skin be with the Foot, to see by the Hair whether it be the left hind Foot. You ought to take care likewise, that it be not worm-eaten, which often happens when they are old; but on the contrary, let the Claw be heavy, black, shining, and very smooth. It is of some Use amongst the Apothecaries for some other Diseases, as well as that named.

Some People eat the Flesh as Venison. The Skins are dressed by Tanners, with Fish-Oil and Alum, to make Breast-Plates of, and to shelter from Rain. They may be known from a Deer or Hart's Skin, by blowing through them; for the Breath will come through, like as in Buff. The Nerves are us'd against the Cramp, by binding the affected Part with them. The Horns are said to be anti-epileptick; but the chief Virtue is said to lie in the Hoof, being worn in a Ring, or hung about the Neck, so as it may touch the Skin. It is inwardly taken in Powder, being rasp'd, or fil'd like Harts-Horn.

Alce five Alces, or the *Elk*, is a *Lemery*. four-footed wild Beast of a large Size, betwixt a Deer, an Ass, and a Goat, having great branched Horns, bending toward the Back on the plain Edge, the Teeth or Branches of them being upwards, solid at the Root, and round like a Hart's Horn, but much broader. They grow as it were out of their Eye-lids, are very heavy, weighing at least twelve Pounds, and are about two Foot long, which Horns they lose every Year. It is headed something like a Horse, has long Ears, a broad Forehead, and an upper Lip so great, that hanging over the nether, it so much falls over, that it cannot eat for it but by going backwards. It is a long-back'd Beast, with a short, or almost no Tail, and a cloven Hoof like the Hart; his Hair is almost of the same Colour, and sometimes of a brown Rustlet. He has a strange kind of Mane, lying both on the Top of his Neck, and underneath his Throat, where it sticks out like a Beard, or curl'd Lock of Hair.

This is a melancholy Beast, and frequently afflicted with the Falling-Sickness, continuing in the Pangs thereof till the Hoof of the Left Foot touch the Left Ear; where-

with rubbing the Part, the Creature is thereupon immediately deliver'd. In the Northern Climes they live in Herds, and are taken by Hunting; for upon the slightest Wound, they are so timorous a Creature, they immediately fall down, and yield themselves a Prey to their Enemies. In *Sweden*, *Livonia*, &c. they are taken, tamed, and us'd for Beasts of Burden; for they are both swift and strong, and serve well to draw in Sledges upon the Ice and Snow, in *Russia*, *Scandinavia*, and other Northern Parts.

8. Of the Elephant.

THE *Elephant* is an Animal that in Height and Thickness exceeds all the Beasts of the Earth. It is a very understanding and tractable Creature, being arm'd with a long, fleshy, and nervous Trunk, which serves him instead of an Arm or Hand upon many Occasions. It has likewise the Discretion or Knowledge how to extend and contract his Body upon entering into a Passage several Feet lower than its Body, provided it be wide enough for its Bulk. I don't believe it will be necessary to give a very particular Description of this Animal, because there is scarce any considerable Town in *Europe*, but where this Creature has been seen; only it may not be amiss to inform you, that the *Elephants* come from the Eastern Parts of the World, but more particularly from the Great *Mogul's* Country. They are the Males only that are arm'd with great Teeth, or Tusks, at the upper Part of the lower Jaws, for the Females are much less; both these are call'd Ivory, of which several fine Works are made; as well as Medicines and other necessary Things for Life.

I shall not trouble myself to give an Account of all that has been writ upon this Subject by the Antients, in Relation to the *Elephant*; but only take notice of some few Things that may be entertaining to the Reader, if they afford him no other Instruction. *Ambrose Parry* gives an Account of two sorts of Dragons which destroy the *Elephants* after this manner: These Dragons wind themselves about the Legs of the *Elephants*, and then thrusting their Heads up
their

their Nostrils, they put out their Eyes, sting them, and suck their Blood till they are dead.

Pliny affirms he saw an *Elephant* which learn'd the *Greek* Letters, and was able with his Tongue to write a *Greek* Sentence; and in the Plays of *Germanicus Cæsar*, Elephants danc'd after Instruments of Musick, keeping Time and Measure. The *Elephant* is said to have a kind of Religion; for it worships, reverences, or observes the Course of the Sun, Moon, and Stars: For when the Moon shines, they go to the Waters where they may see her; and when the Sun rises, they salute or reverence his appearing, by holding up their Trunk to Heaven in Congratulation for the Light. By a kind of natural Instinct they have some Fore-knowledge of their own Death; and when any of their Kind dies, they cover the dead Carcase with Dust, Earth, and green Boughs. They have a passionate Love to their Masters and Keepers, and seldom forget to revenge an Injury on those that have offended them; as they are always grateful to their Benefactors. *Aynou* saith, an *Elephant* was cheated of the half of his daily Allowance by his Overseer; by chance the Master came and served him, upon which the Beast divided it into two Parts before his Master, laying one of them aside: By this the Fraud of the Servant was detected.

Pliny says, that an *Elephant* which was duller than ordinary, was found by his Master in the Night, practising Things which he had taught him in the Day, with much Difficulty, and many Blows. It is reported they will live two or three hundred Years, if not prevented by extraordinary Accidents. They only breed in hot Countries, and scarcely can bear Cold and Winter Weather. As to their Teeth, they are often found very large. An *Elephant's* Tooth was sold to a *Venetian* Merchant about twelve Foot long, and three Feet Diameter; and it weigh'd so heavy, that he could not lift it. *Vertomannus* saith, that he saw in the Island of *Sumatra* two *Elephants* Teeth, which weigh'd 336 Pounds. When these fall off, which is about every tenth Year, they bury them in the Earth with their Feet.

The Ivory, which the *Latins* call *Ebur*, is the Teeth, or rather the Weapons, or

Arms of the Male *Elephant*; the best and whitest of which come from *Angola*, *Ceylan*, and other Parts of the *East-Indies*. The Trade of Ivory, or *Elephants* Teeth, is very great in *France*, as well as *England*, for many Purposes. There is a Spirit and volatile Salt made from it, by the Retort, which is highly esteemed in Diseases of the Heart and Brain. It is cold and dry, a pestilential Antidote, moderately binding, and strengthening the Bowels. Take Filings or Rasplings of Ivory, half a Dram; Powder of Man's Skull, Bezoar Mineral, of each fifteen Grains; mix 'em for a Dose in the Epilepsy, or any malignant Fever. Mix'd with *Japan* Earth, and Jesuits Bark, it is good for the *Fluor Albus*, Bloody Flux, Weakness of the Back, &c. Likewise Cochineal and Saffron being added, it becomes an excellent Cordial.

Ivory Black is made of burnt Ivory, that is taken from the Fire whilst it retains its Blackness, is then pounded, and with Water made into little flat Cakes or Troches for the Painters, which, when good, ought to be very finely ground, soft, and brittle. The Apothecaries, or others, which distil Ivory by the Retort, instead of throwing the burnt Ivory that remains in the Retort away, may pound it, and make it into little Cakes, or Troches, as I have said before, and then sell it to those who buy Ivory Black, or else put it upon a good Coal Fire, to reduce it to a white Powder, which is call'd *Spodium*, or burnt Ivory.

Spodium, or Ivory calcin'd to a Whiteness, is burnt for the Purpose, that it may be serviceable in Medicine. The best is that which is white within and without, heavy, easy to break, in fine Shells, the least full of Dirt and Filth that may be. They bruise the *Spodium* upon a Sea-Shell, or Stone, and make it into Troches, which is what we call prepared Troches of Ivory, or *Spodium*. The same Virtues are attributed to these, as to Coral and other Alkali's. The Antients, besides Ivory, burnt Canes or Reeds; and the Canes thus reduc'd to Ashes, were also call'd burnt Ivory, *Spodium* or *Antispodium*. It strengthens the vital Parts, resists malignant Fevers, prevents Miscarriages in Women, helps Conception, cures Vapours and Fits, and likewise kills Worms in Children.

Of the Rhinoceros.

The *Rhinoceros* is a four-footed Animal, of the Size of a Bull, whose Body resembles most the wild Boar. He is so called, because of the Horn that grows out of his Snout, which is black, about a Foot and a half long, hard, pyramidal, solid; the Point or Tip whereof turns up again towards the Crown of the Head. There is also another Horn of the same Colour and Hardness, towards the Middle of the Back, which turns the same Way as the other, but is not above a Hand's Breadth long. This Animal is cover'd all over with strong Scales, besides which, he has two, as it were Targets, upon his Body, like the Wings of a Dragon, coming from his Back down to his Belly. In like manner the Legs are scal'd to the Hoofs, which are parted into four distinct Claws.

This Animal is an Enemy to the *Elephant*, and, in fighting with him, fixes his Horn in the soft Part of the *Elephant's* Belly; for which Cause it is said that an *Elephant* will run from him. When they fight they whet their Horn before-hand against Stones. They are not fierce against Mankind without great Provocations. The Cry is like the Grunting of a Hog. The *Indians* make Bottles of their Skins to put Liquors in. The Powder being infus'd in Wine, or taken by itself to a Scruple, is good against malignant Diseases. The Horn, which is chiefly used as the Unicorn's, is said to be good against all contagious and malignant Fevers; for being a high Alkali, both fix'd and volatile, it encounters and destroys the malignant Acids, which stir up and influence the most pernicious Diseases. 'Tis reckon'd a singular Sudorifick.

Elephas, sive Elephantus, is a *Qualemery*: druped, esteemed the biggest in the World, of a monstrous Shape: The Head is great and deform'd; the Mouth so large, that a Man's Head may as easily enter into it, as a Finger into the Mouth of a Dog: Their Eyes are really large in themselves, but appear small in Comparison, and their Ears little, in Proportion to the rest of the Body, not much unlike the Wings of a Bat. The Teeth on either Side are four, to eat with and grind their Food, with two

others, one on each Side, which hang forth beyond the rest. It has a Trunk at the End of the Snout, call'd *Proboscis, seu Tuba, seu Manus Nafuta*, which is a large hollow thing, hanging from his Nose, like Skin, downwards, serving instead of a Hand. When he feeds, it lies open to draw in both his Meat and Drink; by this he receives of his Keeper whatever he gives him, and in Swimming draws through it his Breath. It is crooked; gristly, and inflexible at the Root, next the Nose, where it has two Passages, one into the Head and Body, by which the *Elephant* breathes, the other into the Mouth, by which he receives his Meat. With this he fights in War, and is able to take up a small Piece of Money from the Ground, or any other Place; with this he can draw up a great Quantity of Water, and shoot it out again, to the annoying of his Enemy.

He is said to have four *Venters*, or Bellies, and Lungs four Times as big as an Ox. His genital Member is like that of a Horse, but less; and the Testicles lie inward about the Reins. The fore Legs are much longer than the hind Legs, of short Joints, and of equal Bigness both above and beneath the Knees; the Ankle-Bones are very low; he bends his hind Legs as a Man when he sits, but not both together, and so leaning on one Side, sleeps most commonly against a Tree. Their Feet are round like Horses, and as broad as a Bushel, having five distinct Toes upon each Foot, which are very little cloven, but without Nails. They are for the most part of a Mouse Colour, or darkish brown. The Skin is harder on the Back, and softer on the Belly, without any Covering of Hair or Bristles, unless here and there one scattering: It is so tough, that a sharp Sword or Iron cannot pierce it. The Tail is like an Ox's, but without Hair, except at the End. The Sound or Noise they utter has the most Resemblance to braying, and seems as if always hoarse. [*The Virtues of the Elephants Teeth, or Ivory, are fully set forth in Pomet.*]

The *Rhinoceros*, call'd so from carrying his Horn upon his Nose, is a large four-footed Animal, that looks as if he was something of the Boar Kind, only that he is much larger, and more lubberly and dull. His Head is thick, and enclosed in a sort of flat Cowl,

for which Reason, according to the Rev. Father *Le Comte's* Memoirs of *China*, the *Portuguese* have given him the Name of *Moine des Indes*, or the *Indian Monk*. By reason of his Horn so advantageously placed, he becomes formidable to the Bufflers, Tigers, and Elephants, which he engages sometimes. This Animal is found in the Desarts of *Africa*, in *Asia*, at *Siam*, and in *China*, where they feed upon the Branches of hairy and prickly Shrubs and Trees. The Horns, the Nails, and Blood, are all us'd in Medicine, containing in them a good deal of volatile Salt and Oil. They are useful to resist Poison, strengthen and fortify the Heart, procure Sweat, stop Fluxes of the Belly, and are good against all contagious Diseases. The Dose is from a Scruple to two, either in Infusion or Powder, which drunk in Wine, purifies the Blood, and is a good Preservative against infectious Air.

9. Of the Camel.

Pomet. THE Camel is a gentle domestic Animal, whereof there are great Numbers throughout all *Africa*, and particularly in *Barbary*, and the Desarts of *Getulia* and *Lybia*, and are the greatest Riches of the *Arabs*. Those of *Africa* are better than the other, because they will travel forty or fifty Days together upon Barley only, and ten or twelve without eating or drinking at all. The Female carries her Burden eleven Months. When the Camels travel in the Caravan, or labour in the Field, the Drivers of them whistle and sing; for the more they encourage these Animals, the better they march. Their Food is Grass, Hay, Thistles, Barley, Oats, Rushes, and Herbs. There are three Kinds of Camels; those call'd *Hegin* are the biggest, and will carry a thousand Weight. The second Kind are what they call the *Bechet*, that have two Bunches on their Back, and are the best to ride upon; but these are only to be met with in *Asia*. The third they call *Dromedaries*, which are the smallest and finest, and fit for no other Use but riding upon, and are so swift, that they will travel thirty five or forty Leagues a Day, and continue so to do nine or ten Days through the Desarts, with little or no Sustenance.

When these Animals are to be loaded, they strike 'em over the Knees, and upon the Neck with a Stick, and they kneel upon the Ground to receive their Burden; and when they are loaded, upon the Sign being given, they rise presently with it. These Creatures bear Hunger and Thirst with great Patience. Some say they carry Water in their Stomachs a long time to cool them, by means of a large Ventricle, about which they find a considerable Number of Bags inclos'd in the Tunicles or Coats thereof, in which it appears these Animals keep Water in reserve. And hence it is that some Persons affirm, that when the *Turks* go with the Caravan, or to *Mecha*, and Water is scarce, they kill their Camels, to drink the Water they have in their Stomachs. It is from these Animals we have the Hair that is called by their Names, and of which several fine Stuffs are made; the best of which is that on the Back, and the least full of white Hair: In short, the Camel of all Animals is the most gentle, the least chargeable to keep, and which brings the greatest Profit to his Owner.

Of natural Salt Ammoniack.

Sal Ammoniack, or rather *Natural Ammoniack*, is a Salt white within and without, of a saltish Taste, pretty like common Salt, only that it is more pungent. It is brought us sometimes from *Arabia* or *Lybia*; but at present we have very little, by reason the *Venetians* and *Dutch* have found out a Way of making a Composition that near resembles it in its Virtues; but there is a great deal of Difference in the Figure betwixt the natural and artificial.

When the *Turks*, and other People of *Asia* or *Africa*, travel with their Caravans, their Camels, passing thro' the Desarts, urine upon the Sands; and the Sun shining fierce on the Urine, fails not to dry it up, and reduce it into a white Mass; the Truth of which has been testify'd by a Trial made of a Piece which Mr. *Tournefort* gave me the 6th of *March*, 1693, whose Figure is here represented, and marked A, and which I keep by me as a great Rarity. This Salt is crystalliz'd; that is to say, it appears on the Top like Needles, as in Salt Petre refin'd, and hollow on the under Side, where there is

The Camel.

9



12

The Hart.



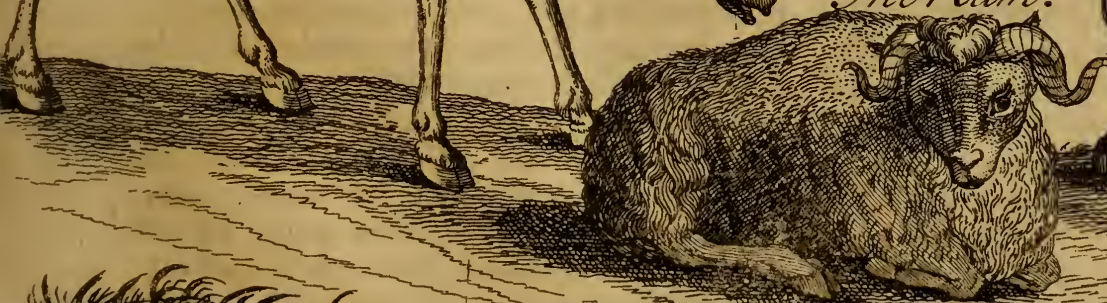
The Bull.

10



11

The Ram.



it prevails in a Gargarism against the Quinsey and Inflammation of the Throat, and in a Bath it gives Relief in the Gout, especially if Cloths be made wet therewith and applied.

Of volatile Spirit of Sal Armoniack.

Take *Sal Armoniack* and quick Lime in Powder, six Ounces of the first, and one Pound of the latter; mix them in an Iron Mortar; add three or four Ounces of Water of Urine; put them quickly into a Retort, the half whereof is empty; set it in a Sand Furnace, with a very large Receiver, luting the Junctures close; begin the Distillation without Fire for a quarter of an Hour; then add the Fire, increasing it by little and little, till no more Spirits come forth. Take off the Receiver, and immediately turning away your Nose, put the Spirits into a Glass, which keep close stoppt for Use, you will have four Ounces of Spirit or better. This is stronger than that made with Tartar, being endowed with the fiery Particles of the quick Lime; which being mix'd with Spirit of Wine, prevents the coagulating; whereas that made with Tartar will cause a *Coagulum* upon the Spot. This Spirit prepared either Way, corrects and hinders Putrefaction, more than most other Things in the World; and powerfully resists the Poison or Venom of the Plague or Pestilence; and is very profitably given against all putrid Fevers. The volatile Spirit and Salt are more subtle and penetrating; and of a kinder Taste and Smell than those which have been extracted out of plain Urine, because they were not fermented and depurated by common Salt. This Spirit is good in all hypochondriacal Cases, Suffocation of the Womb, &c. but chiefly against Diseases of the Head; as Vertigo, Lethargy, Epilepsy, Deafness, Palsy, Trembling, and the like. In a word, it is good in all Diseases proceeding from Corruption, or Obstruction of Humours.

Of the acid Spirit, and fix'd Salt of Armoniack.

After the Spirit is drawn off with Tartar, there remains at the Bottom of the Cucurbit

seven Ounces, and better, of a white fix'd Mass, from which you may distil an acid Spirit, as you do Spirit of Salt; for indeed it is a Kind of Spirit of Salt, or little better; otherwise you may dissolve it in Water, filter and crystallize, so will you have a very good Salt against intermitting Fevers, given from ten Grains to thirty. This is as agreeable an Acid as any we have; and is very proper to allay the Heat of Fevers, to provoke Urine, and stop the too violent Fermentations of the Blood. There is another Way of making the fix'd Salt, by the Means of Egg-Shells, or quick Lime, which they reduce with the former Mass, into a clear, transparent Body, like Crystal, which is a very good Caustick, but easily runs to Water; for which Reason, those who are desirous to keep it, put it in a Glass Bottle well stopp'd, so that no Air can enter. This fix'd *Sal Armoniack* being reduc'd into a Liquor, is what some call, tho' improperly, Oil of *Sal Armoniack*; and is indeed an Oil *per deliquium*, which several Persons keep for the Refuscitation of Quick-Silver.

Camelus, or the *Camel*, is a very tall tractable Beast, that is of mighty Service to all the People of *Asia* and *Africa*. His Neck is long, the Body very thick and broad, having a Bunch on his Back, and sometimes two. The Tail is like that of an Ass; his Buttocks are small, considering the Bulk of his Body, and the Legs very long. The Female goes with Young eleven, and sometimes twelve, Months; and when the young ones arrive at an Age and Size fit for Service, they load them with Burdens as we do Horses in *Europe*. But as this Animal is very high, so that it is difficult to load them, they are taught, while young, to kneel down upon their Knees to receive their Burdens; and this is the Reason that they become, in Time, so callous and hard, that they have scarce the Sense of Feeling on that Part.

These Camels are the usefulest Creatures in *Africa*. The *Arabs* make great Advantages of 'em, because they will live hard, and endure both Hunger and Thirst with much Ease, and wonderful Patience. These Beasts are great Lovers of Singing, and other Musick; so that those who travel long Journeys with them, sing or pipe all the Way to make 'em

go the faster and more chearfully. There are three Sorts of them; the first, or largest sized, is call'd *Hugium*; the second, more peculiar to *Asia*, is nam'd *Becheti*; and the third is *Dromas sive Dromedarius*, the *Dromedary*, which the *Arabs* call *Raguabil*; and is a small, thin, lean Creature, in respect of the others.

All the Parts of the *Camel* yield a great deal of volatile Salt and Oil; the Flesh being eat, provokes to Urine; the Grease or Fat is emollient, softening, and resolute, proper for the Piles or Hemorrhoids: The Brain being dried and beat to Powder, is good for the Epilepsy. The Gall mix'd with Honey, is reckon'd proper for the Quinsy; the Milk loosens the Belly, procures an Appetite, relieves and gives Ease in an *Asthma*. The Blood is said to be proper to incline Women to conceive, if the Region of the Womb be fomented therewith after the menstrual Flux. The Urine is good to cleanse the Teeth, and make *Sal Armoniack* of. The Dung is vulnerary and deterfive, and the Milk and Flesh good to eat, so that the *Arabs* feed upon them.

10. Of the Bull, &c.

Pomet. **T**HE Bull, Ox, Ram or Wether, are Animals so well known to all the World, that it would be usefess to give a Description of them. There is sometimes found in the Bladder of Oxen, a Stone of the Colour and Shape of the Yolk of an Egg, that is soft, and of divers Crusts like the Bezoar; for which Reason it is call'd the *Ox Bezoar*, or the Gall-Stone, which if good ought to be high-colour'd and well dry'd; for if they are purchas'd when taken fresh from the Animal, they wast considerably in drying. Sometimes this Stone is sold pretty dear, especially if it falls into the Hands of Persons who know its Value. The greatest Use that is made of it is for painting in Miniature, as they use Gamboge. The same Virtues are ascrib'd to this as to *Bezoar*. But as this Stone is to be met with at home, it makes it not so much valued as *Oriental Bezoar*. We likewise sometimes meet with a Cartilage in the Heart of an *Ox*, like that of the Stag, to which they give the Name of the Bone in

the Heart of the *Ox*, which is now and then us'd in Physick, instead of that in the Stag's Heart, tho' very improperly.

By the burning of Beef Bones, there is a Black made, call'd *Bone Black*; it ought to be fine, brittle, shining, and well ground; its Use is for Painting. There is a Glue made of the Cartilages, &c. well boil'd in Water, which is cast into Moulds, and afterwards spread out and dry'd. This is then call'd *Bulls Glue*, or strong Glue, of which they make a considerable Trade in *France*, especially of that made in *England* or *Flanders*.

The strong *English* Glue ought to be chose well boil'd, dry, clear, and transparent, of a reddish brown, easy to break with the Fist, not gravelly or foul, but the smoothest and neatest that can be had; rejecting such as when it is melted stinks much; as all the strong Glues that are made at *Paris*, or thereabout, do, which are less valued for any Kinds of Works, than that which is brought from *England*. The *Flanders* Glue ought to have the same Qualities with the former; but not being so much boil'd, they use this Glue for Hat-making, it serving them better than that of *England*, as well as to paint in Water Colours.

The *West-India* Company in *France* bring, especially to *Roüen*, a great Quantity of Ox Hides from *Barbary*, of which the Merchants of *Roüen* make a considerable Business, tho' at *Paris* they sell but few. The greatest Share comes from *Senegal*, with the Gum and the Gold Dust. As the Merchants of *Roüen* are oblig'd to give Credit for three Years to the Tanners, if by Accident any Tanner come to fail or die, and that the Successor of him is not able to pay for his Goods, the Merchant is permitted to open his Tan-Pits, and withdraw his Merchandize. Besides these, we sell Ox-Hides from *Hungary*. The best are the whitest, and the true *Hungarian*, because they are much better than those which are made in *France*. Likewise *English* Calf-Skins, and others without Hair, or dress'd, which comes from several Parts, as well as Flocks and Beasts Hair. Over and above all these, we trade in Beef-Suet, or Tallow, that comes from *Ireland*, which ought to be new and white.

Bos, in *English* the Bull, Ox, Lemery.
or Cow, are sluggish, horned Beasts, which

which chew the Cud, and cleave the Hoof; the Horns of the Bull are short, of the Ox very large. It is a Beast generally known, yet they differ much in their Shape, Size, Horns, and Colour, according to the Variety of Countries where they are brought forth. They yield from every Part a great deal of Oil and volatile Salt. The Flesh of the Bull is coarse and tough to that of the Ox. The Cow's Flesh, if fat, is good Meat; but if old and lean, it is not eatable. The young Bullock's Flesh is fine, but much inferior to the Ox's. Veal is a pleasant Meat, easy of Digestion, loosens the Body, and heals the Bowels in a Bloody-Flux.

The Blood drunk warm is said to cure the Epilepsy; besmear'd upon the Skin warm, it takes away all Foulness; and is also good against the Gout and other Pains. The Fat is emollient, and is us'd in Balsams, Ointments, and Plaisters. It eases Pains proceeding from Colds; cures Kibes and Chilblains, and heals the chapping of the Hands, Lips, Nipples, Fundament, &c. The chymical Oil is good against the Gout, Palsies, Numbness, Contractions of the Nerves and Muscles, Lameness, &c. The Marrow is of the same Effect, but much finer. The Horns are alexipharmack, and by some call'd the *English Bezoar*; the Powder rasp'd from the Horn much exceeding the truest and best *Oriental Bezoar*. Moreover, it is of singular Use in the Falling-Sickness, Fits of the Mother, Convulsions, Palsies, Lethargies, &c. The Hoofs and the volatile Salt thereof are Specificks for all the Diseases the Horns are said to be good against.

The Gall mix'd with the Marrow and Fat of a Hen, and dropt into the Ears, eases their Pain. That of a Bull is sharper and stronger than of an Ox or Cow; and mix'd with Honey is a good Vulnerary, and cures almost all Diseases of the Eyes, if curable. There is no better Eye-Salve than it is. By itself it is a good *Collyry* against Blood-shot, Clouds, Films, Haws, or Pearls in the Eyes. Mixt with *Myrrh* and *Aloes*, it cures Ulcers of the Yard and other Parts, together with the Piles. Mixt with Nitre, it removes Scurf and Leprosy. The Dung is temperate, dissolutive, anodyne, &c. The Urine drunk cures the worst Kind of Jaundice and Dropsy, by provoking to Urine; the volatile Salt and

Spirit, are powerful Openers of Obstructions. They find sometimes in the Stomach of an Ox or Cow, a Sort of large Ball like a small Apple, of a round Figure, a little flattish, having usually towards the Middle a round Hole, wherein one may put one's little Finger; it is of a reddish grey Colour. This Ball is made of the Hairs which the Ox or Cow licks off herself, and which in Process of Time stick one upon another 'till they are collected into a Mass. It is reckon'd proper to stop the Hemorrhoids and other Fluxes; the Dose being from half a Scruple to half a Dram, powder'd and taken inwardly. It is likewise us'd externally, like Sponges, to deterge and dry up Wounds.

There is another Kind of this Creature, call'd a *Bison*, which is but a wild Cow, Bull, or Ox, breeding in *Scythia*, *Muscovy*, and *Scotland*; but those in *Scotland* are white. It is call'd *Vacca Pæonica* in *Latin*; in *Greek*, *Bison*. They differ nothing from the common Cow or Ox, save that their Mane is like a Lion's; and they have a Beard under their Chin, being much larger than those which are common with us: Those in *Scotland* are of a lesser Kind, and white, where they were once in vast Numbers, but are now mostly destroy'd. Their Flesh, and all their other Parts, were equal in Goodness with the common Sort before treated of.

To the *Bison* we will add the *Urus*, call'd in *English*, the *Ure-Ox*, or *Cow*, but unknown to the *Greeks*. These also are a kind of wild Oxen or Cows, differing little or nothing from our common Ox or Bull, save in their Magnitude or Stature, coming near to the Bigness of an Elephant; when grown up it is a wild untameable Creature, nor can it be made sociable like ours, unless they be taken when Calves, and brought up young. They breed in the Woods of *Hercynia*, in the *Pyrenean Mountains*, in *Prussia*, &c. where they are said to be so wild, cruel, and untameable, as they neither fear or spare Man or Beast. Their Largeness and Strength is incredible. Their Goodness for Food, and Virtue of their Flesh, Milk, Hides, Horns, and other Parts, as also the Flesh of their Calves, differ nothing from our tame ones, nor is their Beef any ways inferior to ours, but is only of a larger Kind.

II. Of the Ram, or Sheep.

Pomet. SHEEP are one of the most necessary Animals for the Use of Mankind, and therefore bred in most Nations of the World, tho' the Difference of Climate makes some Difference in their Colour and Shape. The Sheep of *Greece* are less than the Sheep of *Ægypt*, and the *Oves Pyrrhicæ* were like *Boves*, by Reason of their exceeding Largeness, their Name being deriv'd from *Pyrrhus* their Master. The Sheep of *Chios* are very small, and the Rams of *India* not much bigger than our Lambs. In *Spain* their best Sheep have black Fleeces, and all their Sheep bear exceeding fine Wool. Near the *Alps* they are grey, or Honey-colour'd. In *Asia*, *Bætica*, and *Erythræa*, red like Foxes. At *Canusium* they are yellow, or Lion Tawny: And so also at *Tarentum*. In *Istria* and *Liburnia* the Sheep bear Wool so coarse, that it may rather be accounted Hair than Wool. The Sheep of *Apulia* gave the Name of *Lana Italica* for excellent Wool; yet it was short and coarse, good for nothing but to make Garments to ride in, and to wear in rainy Weather. The *French* Sheep are not of the best Kind, but the *Flemmish* have a fine, soft, curled Wool; so also have the Sheep of *Miletum*, *Attica*, and *Gadilonea*, reaching to *America*. Those in *Pontus* and *Cappadocia* coarser. In *Scotland* the Sheep bear good Wool; but that of the *English* Sheep excels, in Softness and Fineness, all other Wool in the World, except the *Spanish* Wool; and yet the *Spaniards* had the Sheep which bears that superfine Wool first from *England*. In *Æthiopia* the Sheep bear no Wool at all, but Hair like Camel's Hair. In *Gortynis* the Sheep are red, and have four Horns. In some Parts of *India* both Sheep and Goats are as big as Asies, and bring four Lambs at a Time, never less than three. The *Arabian* Sheep are in Size, Figure, and Colour, like the *English* Sheep; but there are two Sorts amongst them that are distinguish'd by the Length and Breadth of their Tails, being so extravagant both Ways, that the Sheep cannot move from one Place to another without Assistance.

Besides the common Sort of Sheep, there

are two Kinds of wild Sheep, the *Musmon* and the *Subus*. The *Musmon* is not unlike a common Sheep, except in its Wool, which seems to be rather the Hair of a Goat, being the same which the Antients call'd *Oves Umbricæ*, the *Umbrian Sheep*. Some will have this to be a Kind of wild Goat, which it does not so much resemble, for it wants the Goat's Beard, and its Horns are absolutely like Rams Horns. They are bred in *Corfica*, *Sardinia*, and *Spain*; and are said to be got between a Ram and a She-Goat, as the *Cinyrus* is between an He-Goat and a Ewe. The Form of the *Musmon* is much like a Ram; his Horns grow from his Head like a Ram's, and bend backwards almost to his Ears; it is exceeding swift of Foot, not much inferior to the swiftest Beast. The Skins of them are so thick, that in the Place where they are bred, they are us'd for Breast-Plates. Those Sheep live on the Mountains, and are admirable Meat, but are scarcely found any where now, but in *Sardinia*.

The *Subus* is a Kind of wild, or rather Water-Sheep, of an amphibious Nature, living both on the Land and in the Water; he eats Fish, which flock about him in great Abundance, but tarries no longer in the Water than 'till his Belly is full. This Sheep is of a bright yellow Colour, like those of *Crete*, but its Wool is not so rough. It has two large Horns upon its Forehead, swims well, and is very greedy after Blood. Thus much of the wild Kind, and such as are not common; we shall now return to those that are so.

The Sheep is the mildest and most inoffensive of all the Creatures upon Earth, of which there is no Part but what is profitable and useful to Mankind: The Flesh, Blood, and Milk are for Food; the Skin and Wool both together, and a-part for Cloathing: The Bones for making of Tests or Coppels to melt Gold in; the Guts for Instruments of Musick and Bow-strings; the Horns and Hoofs for Trumpets, and other little Toys, besides their physical Use, and the Dung for manuring of Land. Their Flesh is the universal Food of *Europe*; and in some Countries they make Butter and Cheese of their Milk. As to their Wool, they are very profitable in all Nations, being shorn in the cold Countries once a Year; but in the hotter Countries twice a Year. In some Places they

they are never thorn; but according to the old Custom, they pull the Wool from the Sheep's Back, whence the Name *Vellus*, a Fleece, is suppos'd to come à *Vellendo*, from pulling.

Having thus far given a Description of this Animal, I shall now proceed to shew its medicinal Uses. From the Horns is drawn a volatile Oil, Spirit, and Salt; any of which are efficacious against Diseases of the Head, Brain, and Nerves; as Epilepsies, hysterical Fits, Vapours, &c. From the Hoofs and Urine you may extract the same Preparations. The Dung is a prevalent Medicine against the Jaundice, Dropsy, Cholick, Pleurisy, Spleen, Stone, Gravel, Scurvy, &c. taken either in Powder, Tincture, or Decoction. The Dung made into a Cataplasm with Camphire, Sal Armoniack, and a little Wine, opens, digests, attenuates, and eases Pain. It is excellent in Abscesses about the Ears and other Emunctories, Swellings in Womens Breasts, Pain of the Spleen and Gout.

The Skin, besides its Uses for Leather, Parchment, Size, &c. has some medicinal Uses of considerable Moment. A Lamb-skin newly taken off and applied hot, is an admirable Thing to give Ease in Pain, strengthen any weak Part, and cure a Bruise newly taken. So a strong Broth made of it in Claret, by bathing in it as hot as can be endured, will assuage Tumours, strengthen weak Joints and Limbs, and restore a Wasting of the Parts, from an Atrophy or Consumption; and some say it is powerful enough to remove a *Diabetes*.

The Tallow and Cawl serves for making Balsams, Ointments, and Emplaisters; and the Marrow is good against the Cholick, Gripings of the Guts, and Exulcerations of the same. The *Oesipus* is only the Sweat of the Sheep condensed upon the Wool, and making it greasy. It is emollient, discutient, and anodyne, being useful against Contusions, Strains, and Weakness of the Joints and Limbs. The Guts being cleans'd, dry'd, and twisted, serve for Strings to Bows and Instruments of Musick. A Jelly made of Sheeps Feet, is prevalent in Consumptions, Fluxes, of the Bowels, Exulcerations, and the like.

There is a great Trade carry'd on throughout the World with Wool; and amongst the rest, *Persian* Wool is in great Vogue. The best

of which is the softest, and least full of long Hairs; but *Spanish* Wool is reckon'd the finest and most saleable Commodity; of which there are these several Sorts that are esteem'd the most preferable: *Vigornia* and *Segovia* Wool the finest Sort, the small *Segovia* and *Segewen Segovia* of *Castile*, &c. The ordinary Sort of *Navarre* and *Aragon*; the finest white Wool of *Sevil*, *Malaga*, and *Portugal*. Besides these, there are the *German* Wools of *Rostock*, *Stralsund*, and *Anclam*, *Newmark*, *Weydacker*, *Stetin*, *Thoorn*, *Dantzick*, *Prussia*, *Lunenburg*, *Bremen*. The Wool that is produced in *Berry*, and the adjacent Parts of *France*, is the longest, and generally the coarsest in *Europe*.

12. Of the Hart, or Deer.

THE *Deer* is an Animal so well known every where, that it would be needless to give a Description of him. I shall only inform you that there are three Kinds understood by this general Word *Deer*, viz. First, The Hart and Hind, which are called in *England*, the *Red Deer*; 2dly, The *Fallow-Deer*; and 3dly, The *Roe-Buck* and *Doe*. All which are Animals of very long Lives, as may be seen by a Stag's Head kept at the Castle of *Amboise*, of a prodigious Length, which testifies the extreme Age of the Creature that bore it. Some *French* Historians relate, that *Charles* the Sixth kill'd a *Deer* in the Forest of *Senlis*, which had a Golden Collar about his Neck, wherein were engraved these Words, *Hoc Cæsar me donavit*, *Cæsar gave me this*. This answers to a Story that passes in *England*, where it is reported, that King *James* the First, in hunting, took a *Hart* with a Collar, having an Inscription with *Julius Cæsar's* Name thereon. But as to the Longevity of the Creatures, ancient Authors have been abundantly more profuse in their Allowances than the Moderns; for it is affirm'd by some of the former, as a positive Truth, that *Agathocles*, King of *Sicily*, hunting in *Calabria*, took a *Hart* with a Collar upon him, on which was written *Diomedes Dianæ*, which was suppos'd to be done before the Siege of *Troy*, which was a thousand Years before his Time.

The



14

The Wild Goat

The Great-horned Ox or Aurochs

13



15

The Shanny or Rock Goat



16

The Shaheen.

The red and fallow *Deer* are generally found in all Countries of *Europe*, and several Parts of *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, in Parks, Woods, or Forests, feeding upon Grass, Hay, Herbs, and Leaves of Shrubs and Trees. The *Roebuck* is bred chiefly in *America*, *Syria*, *Arabia*, *Greece*, and several Parts of *Africa*, in *Lycia*, *Italy*, *Spain*, the *Alps*, and *Germany*. It is observable, that the *Lycian Roes* never go over the *Syrian Mountains*; yet their Delight is wholly among Hills and Rocks.

As to the medicinal Uses of the Parts of these Animals, they are in the main one and the same; and therefore in treating of them, we shall do it generally for all at once. The Horns are the principal Parts in Use, whereof there are many Remedies prepared; as the Raspings, the calcin'd Powder, the Jelly of Harts-horn, the Oil, Spirit and volatile Salt; all or most of which are great Cordials, and good against fainting and swooning Fits, Heart-burnings, Convulsions, Falling-sickness, hysterical Fits, &c. provoke Sweat, stop Fluxes, kill Worms, and comfort both the Heart and Brain. The Hoofs have the same Virtues with the Horns, but are much more powerful Cephalicks; the Spirit, or volatile Salt, or Oil, being excellent in Epilepsies, and Fits of the Mother. The Bone, or rather Cartilage, that is found in the Heart of an old Deer, is said to be cordial, and is brought into the Confection of *Hycinth*. It revives the Spirits, expels Melancholy, and helps the Palpitation of the Heart. This Bone is suppos'd to be the Effect of a *Polypus*.

The Bones of this Creature, distill'd in a Retort, yield a volatile Spirit, Salt and Oil, but neither so fine, or so much in Quantity as arises from the Horn. The Fat or Suet is equal to the best Emollient. It lenifies and softens Callosities, Contractions, schirrous and cancerous Substances. The Marrow being purified, and prepared for keeping, has the same Virtues, and may be used the same Way. The Powder or Filings of the Pizzle, given in Wine, is diuretick, and very good against Cholick and Dysentery: Some have affirm'd it provokes to Venery. The Skin or Hide of the Hart, Hind, Buck, or Doe, are of great Use, when dress'd, for Garments, Gloves, Stockings, Bags, Shoes, Boots, and

other Things; and the Stones that are sometimes met with in the Stomach, or Gall-Bladder, are something like *Bezoar*, both in Figure and Virtue, but not altogether so powerful, and nothing near so much valued.

Cervus, or the *Deer*, is a large four-footed Animal, with Horns, *Lemery*. that is very lively, sprightly, and agile, living a long Time, and bearing a great Branch of Horns, that serve him for his Defence, and drop off in the Spring-time, instead of which new ones put forth. The Female Hind or Doe, is call'd *Cerva* in *Latin*; the young one *Hinnulus*, or the Fawn. The whole abounds with abundance of volatile Salt and Oil. The Velvet Horns are so soft, during the first Month, that they may easily be beat off; and being made into a Jelly, are us'd to hasten the Birth. The Raspings of Harts-horn are proper for Ptisans, Jelly, &c. The Bone found in the Heart of a Stag, is sometimes half as long as the little Finger, broad as the Nail, flat and thin, usually triangular and white. Chuse the least rather than the biggest, because the Bone in an Ox's Heart is often imposed upon you for that. It is almost cartilaginous when taken out of the Animal, but hardens into a bony Substance afterwards. The Bone in the *Deer's* Heel is proper in the bloody Flux, being given in Powder to a Dram. The Marrow is yellowish, inclining to white, and may be us'd externally in *Rheumatisms Sciatic's*, &c. The Suet is likewise profitable for the same Ends, being emollient, strengthening to the Nerves, and resolute.

13. Of the Goat.

THE Goat is an Animal universally known in *France*, *Italy*, *Pomet*. *Cyprus*, *Candia*, and other Parts.

The chief Commodity we sell which comes from these Goats, is a kind of Fat or Grease which is found sticking to the Beards of these Animals, especially such of them as feed upon nothing but the Leaves of a certain Shrub, very common in the hot Countries, which the *Botanists* call *Cistus Ledum*, or that Kind of it which produces the *Labdanum*. The Leaves are long and narrow, rough, very

gluey, of a dark Green that continues all the Year.

The Inhabitants of the Country gather this Grease with wooden Instruments, like Combs, and then make it up, being commonly full of Hair and other Filth, into a Mass, or Cakes of different Size and Weight, which is what is call'd *Labdanum*, or *Laudanum*, that is natural or in the Beard; but since the Islanders understood that there was a sweet pleasant Smell in this greasy Matter, and that when it was well purified, it would be considerably valued, they have taken care to melt it, and strain it through Cloths, as well to take out the Dross, as to give it a more fragrant Smell. Having thus refin'd it, they wrap it up in fine thin Bladders, as we have it brought us, and to which we give the Name of *Liquid Labdanum*, or *Black Balsam*. This Fat, thus prepared, is much us'd in *England*: As for what is us'd in *France* it is scarce worth speaking of; the Perfumers being the only People that deal in it, either because of its Dearness, or because it is but little known. The worst of the liquid *Labdanum* is melted into Rolls, which they twist as they do Wax-Candles; and this they call *Twisted Labdanum*.

Chuse the *bearded Labdanum*, the most fragrant and cleanest you can get. The liquid Kind ought to be of a solid Consistence, of a fine Jet Black, sweet and pleasant to the Smell, inclining to that of *Ambergrease*, which has given Occasion to some Merchants to sell liquid *Labdanum* for black *Ambergrease*. As to the twisted Sort, it ought to be rejected, as being full of nothing but Dirt and Sand. Besides these different Sorts of *Labdanum*, we have prepared Goat's Blood, which is us'd in Medicine; and that it may be endow'd with the excellent Qualities, which the Antients attributed to it, the Beast must be fed for some Time with aromatical Herbs, and such as are proper to break the Stone, and must not be above four or five Years old. Having cut its Throat, you are to reserve only the middle or second Blood, rejecting what comes out first and last. This you are to put into an earthen Vessel cover'd with a clean Cloth, to hinder Dust or Dirt from falling into it, and then expose it to the Sun, or set it in the Shade to dry; and when it is well dried, it ought to be put into a Glass

Phial to keep it for Use. They usually prepare the Blood of a Goat in the Month of *July*, because then the Herbs on which they feed are suppos'd to have their full Virtues. *Van Helmont* affirms, that if you hang the Goat by the Horns, and bending the hind Feet to the Sides of his Head; in this Posture cause his Testicles to be cut out, and dry the Blood that runs from the Wound, it will become as hard as Glass, and difficult to be beat into Powder, and quite different from that taken from the Throat. He moreover asserts, that one Dram of this taken will infallibly ease and cure the Pleurisy without Blood-letting.

We bring from *Auvergni* near *Lyons*, and *Nevers*, a great deal of *Goats Suet*; it being not only of some small Use in Physick, especially that of the He-Goat, but is also us'd to many different Purposes. It ought to be dry, of a clear white within and without; and take care it be not mix'd with Mutton Suet, which is not easy to distinguish; therefore do not deal with Merchants you cannot trust. As to the Skin, it is of vast Use, as to carry Wine, Oil, Turpentine, and other Liquors in. The *Eastern* People use the Skins of these Creatures for little Boats to cross a River with, and to carry their Goods upon the *Euphrates*, and other Rivers in the *East-Indies*.

Besides these Uses, the People of the *Levant* dress these Goat-Skins, and dye 'em of a red Colour, by the help of *Stic-Lac*, and other Druggs, and then it becomes what we call *Turkey-Leather*, and have such considerable Trade in, because of the great Use made of it in *France* upon several Occasions. The true *Turkey-Leather* should be of a beautiful Scarlet Colour, and a fine Grain. We make this Kind of Leather at *Marseilles* and *Paris*; but it is not of so good a Colour, and will not last so long. As to the black Leather, the best comes from *Barbary*, in that it is of a finer Black, and better Grain. They make this also at *Rouen*, of what they call green or raw Skins; but it is neither so good nor so beautiful, as those made in *Barbary*.

14. Of the Wild Goat.

THE wild Goat is an Animal little known in *France*, and very common in *Switzerland*; upon which Account

Pomet.

count. I thought it would not be amiss to relate what Father *Belon* of *Mans* has writ of it. “Wolves will not live in the Isle of *Crete*; for which Reason they leave all their Cattle in the open Pastures without Fear, and especially their Sheep and Lambs. When the Inhabitants of the Country take the Kids of the wild *Goats*, of which there are great Plenty, they bring them up with the domestick *Goats*, and so they become the Property of those who tame them; but the wild ones are theirs who can take or kill them. They do not exceed the common Goat in Bulk, but they have no less Flesh upon them than a large Deer, and they are covered with the same sort of Hair, short and thick, not like the *Goats*. We have some of them also on our Mountains, and especially on Precipices that are difficult of Access; and one would wonder to see such a little Animal carry such a Weight of Horns on his Head. There are two Sorts of these *Goats*, as I have made appear from the different Horns brought from *Cyprus* and *Crete*, which I presented to M. *Le Bailly*, of *Lyons*. There are some Peasants on the Tops of the highest Mountains of *Crete*, that are such Archers, especially about the Mountains of *Sphacia*, and *Madera*, that can wound them with their Arrows five and twenty Paces distant: And in order to come at them, they take the She-*Goats* which they have tam'd, and brought up from young ones, and tie them in some Passage of the Mountains where the He-*Goats* use to go, and lie in wait on the contrary Side to the Wind, for fear the wild *Goat*, who is so exquisite of Smell, as to scent you a hundred Paces, should discover them. The Male finding the She-*Goat* on the Way, stops, and then the Peasant draws his Bow; and if by chance he wounds him but slightly, or that the Arrow sticks in his Body, he knows how to cure himself; for he runs to the *Dittany*, which is an Herb that grows upon the Rocks in *Crete*, and brouses upon it, by which Means he heals himself.” The *Switzers* hunt these Animals both for eating and for their Blood, which they prepare as aforesaid, and use for dissolving the Stone, for as much as it has greater Virtue than

the Blood of the common *Goat*; especially when they feed on Saxifrage, or other Herbs of like Qualities.

Caper vel Capra, Hircus vel Hirca, the He or She *Goat* are both *Lemery*. the tame and the wild, one or other of which are Inhabitants of most Parts of the World; besides which are the *Rock Goat*, the *Oryx*, or the *African wild Goat*. But I shall confine myself here to the wild and tame *Goat*, that feed upon barren Mountains, and waste Places, and eat almost all Sorts of green Things whatsoever; so that they live and grow fat upon what any other living Creature would be starv'd with. Their Increase is prodigious; for they sometimes bring forth four, and sometimes five at a Time; and the Ewe Kinds will have young ones before they are a Year old. The Profit of keeping *Goats*, which is only proper for barren and hilly Countries, besides the Advantage of keeping the Family, arises from their Hides and Tallow; their Hides being the same Skins which in *Turkey* they make *Turkey Leather* of; and in *Spain*, *Spanish Leather*, and *Cordivant*, so call'd from *Cor-duba*. These Skins are so valuable, that in some Countries they go in Tale for Money, as the *Cocoa Nuts* do in others.

Of what Use the Leather is, daily Observation proves to us. Of the best tann'd Leather, which is the *Turkey* and *Spanish*, are made Covers for Chairs, also Shoes and Boots for the Gentry and better Sort of People; of *Cordivant* and Kid Skins are made vast Numbers of Gloves of all Sorts; of the Vellum may be made Covers for Books, Drum-Heads, Deeds, Maps, Books, and other Writings. This is the best Sort of Leather for universal Use, both for Strength, Substance and Goodness, next to Neats Leather. The Horns and Hoofs of these Creatures abound with a great deal of volatile Salt, Oil, and Spirit, which are equally useful with the Preparation from *Harts-horn*. The Powder of the dried Testicles is boasted by some to be no ways inferior to *Castor*; and being given to a Dram, cures Fits of the Mother to a Miracle. A volatile Oil drawn from the Brain of the *Goat*, and well rectified, is compared with *Goddard's Drops*, that made such a Noise in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, and may very likely an-

swer as well, since that Medicine was no more than an exalted volatile Oil, as this is, and so may be rank'd in the same Class.

15. Of the Shamoy, or Rock Goat.

Pomet. UPON our Mountains, and especially on the *Pyrenees*, we meet with a kind of wild Goat, call'd, the *Shamoy*, or *Rock Goat*. There is a great Trade carried on with these Skins, by which they convey Oil, Wine, and other Liquids, out of the mountainous Countries, and of which they make several other Uses; for these *Shamoy* Skins, being dress'd, are converted into Gloves, Stockings, Drawers, Breeches, Waste-coats, Petticoats, Caps, &c. because they may be wash'd as Linen is, and be dyed into what curious Colour you please, as Orange, Lemon, Buff, Black, Green, Red, Blue, or the like.

This *Shamoy* is a very wild Animal, that is not to be met withal, but on the very Heights of the Rocks and Mountains; for which Reason the *Latins* call him *Rupicapra*, or the *Rock Goat*, and he mostly feeds upon the Herb we call *Leopard's Bane*. Sometimes we find in the Bladder of these Animals a Stone of different Colours and Sizes, which is call'd *German Bezoar*, because the *Germans* esteem this not inferior in Virtue to the *Oriental Bezoar*.

The *Shamoy* is of the Size of the common Goat: His Horns are small, black, bent forwards, and very sharp; the Tail not above three Inches long. They have large Eyes, and never step but on the Tips of their Toes. They are coated like a Faun, and have a Streak running all along the Back.

Rupicapra, or the *Rock Goat*, is *Lemery*. a wild Goat, no bigger than the common Kind, which frequents the Rocks and high Hills; as the *Alps*, *Pyrenees*, &c. The Horns of this Animal are oddly turn'd, for they rise upright first, and then wind forward like a Hook. They feed upon the Plants that grow on the Sands and Tops of the Rocks; the Chief of which is the *Doronicum Romanum*. The Male is call'd, in *Latin*, *Dama*, being a very shy and timorous Creature. Both the He and She afford abundance of volatile Salt and Oil. The

Liver is proper to stop Fluxes of the Belly; their Blood allays Vertigoes. The Fat is excellent for Ulcers of the Lungs and Phthicks, being taken in Milk. The Gall dries up, and wastes away Films and Cataracts in the Eyes.

16. Of the Shagreen.

CHagrin in the *French*, or what is call'd *Shagreen* in *English*, is the *Pomet*. Skin of an Animal very common in *Turkey* and *Poland*, which the *Turks* and *Poles* make use of to carry their Baggage, as in other Parts they do Mules, Horses, &c. When this Animal is dead, they take the hinder Part of his Skin, and hang it in the Air, after having strewed it, when raw, with Mustard-Seed. They leave them thus expos'd to the Weather several Days, then take them in, and tan them, and when they are dress'd, export them. This Skin is very hard when dry, and soft when steeped in Water. It is pretended, and I have been assured, that that which makes this Skin so hard, is because this Animal sits down and rests upon his Buttocks. They bring two Sorts of *Shagreen* from *Turkey*; to wit, the grey, or ash-coloured, which is the best, and the white or salted *Shagreen*.

Chuse your *Shagreen Skins* of right *Turkey*, or *Constantinople*, as being much better than those of *Algier* and *Tripoli*. There come some likewise from *Poland*, which you ought not to meddle with, because they are too dry, and will not take in the Alum when they come to be dy'd. Likewise chuse the largest, fairest, and evenest Skins, with a little round Grain well form'd, with as few Places altogether smooth as possible; those of a large, and uneven Grain being less saleable, tho' no less fit for Use. The Use of this *Shagreen* is very universal for all Sorts of Pocket Utensils, Watch-Cases, travelling Furniture, and the like. They may dye these Skins of what Colour they please; but the most common are black, green, and red. The most beautiful and dearest is the red Colour, because of the Vermillion and Carmine with which it is dyed. You may know the true *Shagreen* from the *Spanish* Leather made into *Shagreen*, because the last is neither so rough



The Swallow.



The Frigate.



17

Ostrich



18

The Eagle.



Swan

Goose



Vulture

19



Cantharides

The King's Eagle

rough nor so hard; but will wear smooth, which the True will not.

Besides the several Parts of Quadrupeds already describ'd, we sell *Bears* Grease and Tallow, which are brought from the Mountains of *Switzerland*, *Savoy*, and *Canada*: The Grease, if it be good, ought to be fresh, or new melted, greyish, gluey, and of a strong ill Smell, of a middle Consistence, that is to say, betwixt hard and soft; and meddle not with that which is white and hard, being mix'd with Suet. This Fat, or Grease, is a sovereign Remedy for curing cold rheumatick Humours. It is also much valued for easing Pains of the Gout, by rubbing the afflicted Part, and to make the Hair grow; it being esteem'd admirable against Baldness, especially when incorporated with Bees in Powder and Nut-Oil. As for the Bears Tallow, there is but very little of it brought into *France*, it being little used, and that only by those who will not come up to the Price of the Grease.

We sell likewise the Grease of the *Badger*, as very sovereign in nephritick Cases, and Sciatica Pains. So we have also Pencils made of the Badger's Hair for the Painter's Use. This Creature is about as big as a Fox, but shorter and thicker; the Skin is hard, rough, and has rugged harsh Hair upon it, of an intermingled grised Colour, sometimes whiter, sometimes blacker; the Back almost black, the Belly almost white, the Teeth very sharp, the Tail short and hairy, of different Colours, long-snouted, has short Legs before, yet shorter behind, little Ears, small Eyes, sharp Claws, and is a Beast commonly very fat, and of a strong stinking Smell; the whole Length of him, from the Snout to the Tip of the Tail, is not above two Foot and a half.

The Liver and Bowels of the *Wolf* dry'd, are recommended for the Cure of all Diseases arising from the Liver and Bowels, particularly the Cholick. We also sell the Grease and dried Lungs of the *Fox*. The last are esteem'd excellent against Coughs, Asthma's, Phthisicks, Wheezings, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breathing, and all other Diseases of the Lungs. The Grease is admirable for the Ear-Ach, and to rub the Limbs of such Persons as are subject to Convulsions, Palsies, Tremblings, and Weakness in any Part.

There are the Cods of a little Creature brought us, call'd, in the *American Islands*, a *Musk Rat*, because of its Resemblance to our common Rats, except that the *West-Indian* are much larger. They sell these Cods for *Musk Cods*, to People that do not understand them; but it is an easy Matter to find it out, since these are no longer or thicker than a Child's little Finger. The *Musk Rats*, according to Father *du Tartre*, have the same Shape with ours, but are so much bigger, that one will out-weigh four of ours: The Hair upon the Belly is white, and that on the Back black; they smell so strong of Musk, that they perfume all the Air about them as they go. The Inhabitants of *Martinico* eat them; but they are forc'd, after they have skinn'd them, to leave them one Night in the Air, and then throw away the first Water they are boil'd in, to take off the too strong Scent of the Musk. These Rats are natural to the Island, and they had none of the common Kind, 'till of late that they were brought thither by the Ships that trade there.

17. Of the Ostrich.

THE *Ostrich* is a Bird that has short Wings, and is much valued for its Feathers; which serve as Pommet. Ornaments for Hats, Caps, Beds, and Canopies of State. The *Ostriches* are taken in *Africa*, and are very common in *Peru*, where they march in Flocks like Cattle: The Natives eat their Flesh, and their Eggs are good Meat, tho' hard of Digestion: This is the largest of all Birds, being seven Foot high, and sometimes more. His Head is small, depress'd, or flat-crown'd, and almost like a Goose's; the Bill is compress'd, and being compar'd to the Body, very small, of a triangular Figure, Horn Colour, and black Tip, great Eyes, with a Hazel-colour'd Iris; the Head and Neck, almost as far as the Breast, are bare of Feathers, as also the Thighs; the Head and Neck are cover'd with a certain Down, or thin set Hairs: The Sides under the Wings and Thighs are absolutely bare; the Wings are small, and altogether useless for Flying, design'd only to assist the Bird in Running. The Feathers of the Back,

in

in the Cock, are coal black; in the Hen only dusky, and so soft that they resemble a Kind of Wool; the Wing-Feathers beneath, are of the same Colour with those in the Back; but above, in their upper Part, they are purely white: The Tail is thick, bushy, and round, not as in other Birds, spread out in Breadth; the Feathers in the Cock being whitish, in the Hen dusky. Its Neck and Legs are very long; it wants the back Toes, and has but two others; the one Toe is five Inches and a half, and the other eight Inches long, cover'd with great dis-jointed annular Scales. It lays very large Eggs, as big as a Ball of four or five Inches Diameter, and that has Meat enough in it to serve seven or eight People, contain'd in a hard strong Shell, which they cover in the Sands, and forsake, never taking any more Care of them, but leave them to be hatch'd by the Heat of the Sun.

They have dissected several *Ostriches* in the Academy of Sciences; the largest whereof was seven Foot and an half high from the Ground to the Top of his Head. The Eye is oval like a Man's, having large Eyebrows; and the upper Eye-lid is moveable, contrary to the Generality of Birds, with an Eye-lid within, as a great many Brutes have; the Bill is short and pointed; the Tongue is small and adhering, as that of Fishes; the Thighs large, fleshy, and without Feathers, cover'd with a white Skin, a little reddish: The Legs are cover'd with great Scales; the Feet cleft, having only two Toes, with large Claws. The *Ostrich* carries the Quill exactly in the Middle of the Feather, upon which Account the *Egyptians* represented Justice by it. When we come to examine the Inside of this Creature, we meet with five Diaphragms or Partitions, which divide the Trunk into five Parts; four of which are placed strait up and down; and a fifth is situated a-cross, or thwart the Ventracles, which was found full of Herbs, Hay, Barley, Beans, Bones, and Stones, whereof he had one of the Bigness of a Hen's Egg. They found in one seventy Pieces of Money; the most Part of which was wasted and gone, perhaps by their mutual Attrition one against the other, rather than by Corrosion. For it is observable, that the *Ostriches* swallow Iron for the same End that Birds do Pebbles

and Gravel, to help 'em to grind their Food, and not nourish 'em, or to digest it, as the Antients believed.

The Flesh is fat, and said to cause an Appetite, and restore in Consumptions. The Ventricle, or Skin of the Stomach, strengthens and assists Digestion. The Fat is hotter than Goose-Grease, and may be us'd with great Advantage to dissolve hard Swellings, relax contracted Nerves, and ease Pain. Besides the *African Ostrich*, already describ'd, there are three other Sorts, to wit, the *American*, the *Emeu*, or *Cassowary*, and the *Dode*.

The *American Ostrich* is somewhat less than the former. Their Legs are long, and they have three Toes on each Foot, one of which stands backwards. Its Head is like that of a Goose, the Neck twenty-four Inches long, which they carry bended like a Swan or Stork; the Bill is compress'd, or flat, but not very broad, two Inches and a half long; the Wings small, and not fit for flying, which they only assist themselves withal in Running, which they do with that Speed, that a Grey-hound can scarcely overtake them. The whole Body is cover'd with grey Feathers, which are longer and more beautiful on the Back. Its Tail is like that of the former, but stretch'd forth long-ways. It feeds on Fruit and Flesh, but will swallow any thing you offer it. The Flesh is reckon'd among the *Spaniards* as good Food.

The *Emeu*, or *Cassowary Ostrich*, has a horny Crown on the Top of its Head, near three Inches high, of a dusky yellow Colour, which is reported to fall off at moulting Time, and to grow again with the new Feathers. The Head and Neck are bare, or only cover'd with a hairy Down; the Skin being of a purplish blue Colour. In the fore Part of the Neck hang down two membranous Wattles, or Lobes of Flesh, two Inches long, of a Vermilion Red; as is also the lower Part of the Back-side of the Neck: Its Bill is of a moderate Thickness, and strait, and four or five Inches in Length; the Neck is about thirteen Inches long; the Length of its Body, from Breast to Rump, three Foot, the Breadth two Foot over; the Thighs, with the Legs to the Feet, are seventeen Inches long; the Legs are thick and strong, and almost five Inches about, cover'd as it were with broad Scales. It has thick hard

hard Feet, divided into three thick Toes, all standing forwards, and wanting a back Toe, having very great Claws, almost two Inches long. It has some Rudiments of Wings, consisting only of five naked Shafts of Feathers, somewhat like *Porcupines Quills*, which commonly lie hid under the Feathers, covering the Sides; but it has no Tail. The Feathers covering the whole Body are all double; two coming out of the same Pipe or Stem, the upper somewhat the thicker, or grosser, the lower the finer and more delicate. It is said to want a Tongue, because the Tongue cleaves to the Mouth as in Fishes. It feeds upon Fruits, Flesh, Bread, Hen's-Eggs, Oranges, and almost any Thing that is offer'd it. It's Eggs are great and fair; one being measur'd length-ways, was fifteen Inches, and cross-ways twelve Inches, or more; of a greenish ash Colour, thick set with small Protuberances of a deep Green.

The *Dode*, call'd *Gallus Gallinaceus*, is said to be of a middle Size, between an *Ostrich* and a *Turkey*, agreeing much with the *African Ostrich*, if you consider it's Rump, Wings, and Feathers; but in regard of the Shortness of its Legs, it looks like a Pigmy among them. It has a great Head, cover'd with a Membrane, resembling a Hood, great black Eyes, prominent fat Neck, a Bill extraordinary long and strong, not flat and broad, but thick and of a bluish White, sharp pointed and crooked. Its Body is fat and round, cover'd with soft grey Feathers, much like an *Ostrich's*; on each Side, instead of hard Wings, Feathers, or Quills, it has small soft-feather'd Wings, of a yellowish ash Colour; and for a Tail, it has five small curl'd Feathers of the same Colour. It has yellow Legs, being about four Inches in Compass, and something more than four Inches in Length, cover'd with thick Scales. It has three fore Toes, and one back Toe, near an Inch and an half long, and its Claw above an Inch in Length. It is a slow-paced stupid Bird, and easily taken. The Flesh especially of the Breast, is fat, esculent, and has so much of it, that three or four of them will sometimes be enough for a hundred Men; but it is commonly salted, and stored up for Sea Provisions. It swallows Stones, and such like hard Substances, which shews it to be of the *Ostrich* Kind.

18. Of the Eagle.

THE *Eagle* is a large Bird of Prey, and the fiercest and *Pomet.* strongest of that Kind, being scarce distinguishable from the *Hawk*, but only in Bigness, or from the *Vulture*, but by its long, black, crooked Bill; besides which its Legs are yellow, cover'd with Scales. This Bird is very well known in almost all the Parts of *Europe*, as well as other Parts of the World, of which there are several Sorts; as the golden *Eagle*, the black *Eagle*, the white tail'd *Eagle*, the *Brasilian Eagle*, the Sea *Eagle*, and the *Vulterine*.

The Flesh is hard, fibrous, and not fit for Meat or Physick. The Brain is said to cure the Epilepsy, the Testicles to procure Lust, and the Gall is the strongest of all Galls, and helps all the Diseases of the Eyes whatsoever; as Clouds, Mists, Films, Pearls, Blood-shot, Ulcers, &c. The Fume of the Dung is said to bring forth the *Fœtus*, and outwardly applied, ripens Tumours and Apostems. The *Eagle* is a very salacious Bird, yet lives to a very great Age. But of all the Parts of this Bird, there is nothing sold in the Shops, but a kind of Stone that is found at the Entrance of the Holes where the *Eagles* build their Nests to preserve their Young from Lightnings, and other Injuries of the Weather. This Stone is brought us by the Pilgrims of St. *James's* in *Galicia*. The *Eagle* Stones most esteem'd, are those which are flat, blackish, and that rattle well; that is to say, which make a Noise when shak'd at your Ear, which can proceed from nothing else but some little Stone contain'd within it. Great Virtues are assign'd to this Stone, especially to procure easy and safe Labour, and to prevent Miscarriages. Some write, that the *Eagle* hunts for this Stone to the very *Indies*, in order to hatch, or bring forth their young ones.

19. Of the Vulture.

THE *Vulture* is a Bird of Prey *Pomet.* that is much like an *Eagle*, and has so quick a Scent, that it will smell a dead

dead Carcass many Miles. Many are of Opinion that he differs not in Kind from the Eagle, but only in some other Characteristics, as that the Head and Neck of the *Vulture* are for the most part bare of Feathers, and are only cover'd with a short white Down; that a little under their Throats they have about a Hand's Breadth cover'd rather with Hairs, like those of a Calf, than Feathers; that the Claw hangs down like a Bag before the Stomach or Breast; that the Bill being strait for two Inches, does then grow crooked; that among all rapacious Birds, none fly together in Flocks but the *Vultures*; and lastly, that the Insides of the Wings are cover'd with a soft Fleece of Down, which is proper only to the *Vulture*.

There are several Kinds of *Vultures* describ'd by Authors, as the Ash-colour'd, the Black, the Chestnut, the Hare *Vulture*, the Golden, the White, the *Brazilian*, and the *Vulturine Eagle*. The two first differ in nothing but their Colour. The Chestnut-colour'd is less than an Eagle, having the whole Plumage of its Body of the Chestnut Colour; the Feathers of the Crown are very short, if compar'd to Eagles, which is the Reason some have thought them bald. The *Hare Vulture* is so call'd from its preying upon Hares. This is inferior in Magnitude, and has not a Breast so refulgent as the golden *Vulture*, which has many Things in common with the golden *Eagle*, but is every Way, or in all its Parts greater. The *Brazilian Eagle* is a rapacious Bird, of the Bigness of a Kite, having a long Tail, and Wings longer than it. The whole Plumage of the Body is black, with a little Tawny here and there mix'd. It is headed almost like a Turkey, having a wrinkled Skin. Its Bill is long, hook'd at the End, and sharp; in the middle whereof is one large Hole for the Nostrils, transversely situate; Eyes almost of a Ruby Colour, with a round black Pupil. Its Flesh stinks like Carrion, for it feeds chiefly upon dead Carcasses; is ill-look'd, always lean, and never satisfied.

The *Vulturine Eagle*, tho' call'd so by the Naturalists, has nothing of the Eagle in him; for its Shape is unusual; the Bill is strait almost towards the Middle, and towards the Point bent into a remarkable Hook, after the Manner of *Vultures*, white towards the

Head, the rest of it black, the lower Chap wholly white: The *Iris* of the Eye is not so fiery as in Eagles, but whitish, and the *Pupilla* black; the whole Head whitish or grey; the Neck, half way from the Head, almost bald, set with a few white Feathers, and some small ones, like rough curl'd Hairs, higher than the rest of the Plumage, as if they were fine long Bristles; on the Back as it were a kind of Hood, reaching to the Middle thereof, and ending in a sharp Peak, resembling a Triangle. The Colour of the whole Plumage of a dark Chestnut, inclining to black. The Fat is the only Thing belonging to the *Vulture* Kind that is sold in the Shops, and us'd to anoint withal in Palsies and other nervous Cases.

20. Of the Frigate.

THE *Frigate* is a Bird which the *Indians* call so, because of the *Pomet*. Swiftnes of its Flight. The Body of this Bird is no bigger than a Pullet's, but its Stomach is very fleshy. All the Feathers of the Males are as black as Ravens. The Neck is pretty long, the Head small, with two great black Eyes, and the Sight more piercing than the Eagle's. The Bill is likewise pretty thick, and altogether black, about six or seven Inches long, and straight to the End, where the upper Beak is crook'd like a Hook: The Claws are very short, being divided into two, as the *Vulture's*, but are entirely black. The Wings are so prodigiously great, that it is seven or eight Foot from the Extremity of one Wing to the other, and that not without Reason, since his Wings are sometimes employ'd to carry him above three hundred Leagues from Land. It is with a great deal of Trouble that this Bird can raise himself upon the Branches, but when he has once taken his Flight, he keeps his Wings extended almost without any Motion or Fatigue. If sometimes the Weight of the Rain, or the Impetuosity of the Winds force him, he mounts above the Clouds, and soars beyond Sight in the middle Region of the Air; and when he is at the highest, he does not forget where about he is, but remembers the Place where the *Dorado*, or Gold-Fish, gives chase to the Flying-Fish, and



A Hill of Brea.

A Mountain of Brea.

A Hill of Brea.

A Mountain of Brea.

and then he throws himself down like Lightning; not so as to strike upon the Water, for then it would be difficult for him to rise again; but when he comes within twelve or fourteen Paces, he makes a large Turn, and lowering himself as it were insensibly, 'till he comes to skim the Waters where the Chace is given; in passing he takes the little Fish in its Flight along the Water, either with his Bill or his Talons, and sometimes both together.

The Male carries a great red Comb, like that of the Cock, not upon his Head, but under the Throat; and this Comb does not appear but in the old ones. The Females have none, but they have Feathers that are whiter, especially under the Belly. As the *Hérons* in *Europe* have Hern-shaws, which are certain remote Corners of Woods, to which they retire, as Places of Refuge, where they meet, roost, preserve themselves, and multiply; so these Birds, for a long Time, made a little Island, near *Guaduloupa*, their Habitation; in like Manner as the Rooks have a Rookery, where all of that Species thereabout come to roost at Nights, and builds their Nests in the proper Season. This little Island was called the Isle of *Frigats*, and bears the Name to this Day, tho' the Birds have left the Place; for in the Years 1643 and 1644, several People chas'd them so severely, that they were forced to abandon the Isle.

The Reverend Father *du Tertre*, apostolical Missionary in the *Antilles*, mov'd by the large Commendations given to the Oil drawn from these Creatures, by Means of two or three People, took more than one hundred of them in less than two Hours Time. They surpriz'd the large ones upon the Branches, or in their Nests; and as they rise with a great deal of Trouble to take Wing, it was an easy Matter to beat them down with long Sticks. There was not one of those, says this Author, that flew away, but what was sick at the going off; so that they vomited two or three Fish a-piece, as big as Herrings, half wasted: He believes they discharg'd themselves in order to fly away with the more Ease. The Oil or Fat of these Creatures is a sovereign Remedy for *Sciatica* Pains, and for all others, proceeding from a cold Cause. It is held in

great Esteem throughout all the *Indies*, as a precious Medicine.

21. Of the Nests of certain Birds.

THE Nests which the People of *Siam* have brought into *France* *Pomet*. for many Years, are nothing but the Excrement of certain Birds call'd *King's Fishers*, which the *French* call *Alcyon*, and the *Latins*, *Alcedo* and *Avis Pofideonis*, which are very common in *France*, especially in *Normandy*. These Birds frequent the Sea Coast, Rivers, and watry Places; they are of the Size of a Swallow, or of a Quail; their Feathers and their Bills are of various Colours, as green, red, and blue; and they have a great many several Names; as the *Alcyon-Martin*, the *Martin-Fisher*, the *Martlet*, the Bird of *St. Martin*, &c. These Animals usually build their Nests among Reeds, or upon Rocks. The *Indian King-Fishers*, especially those about the Kingdom of *Camba*, when they are going to breed, throw out of their Bills a white Froth, with which they build a Nest, the Bigness and Shape of a round Dish, where they lay their Eggs, and hatch their young Ones: These Nests are of a white Colour, tending to yellow, and of a hard dry Consistence; the Taste being insipid, and almost like that of *Vermicelli*.

The *Chinese* are such Lovers of these Birds Nests, that it is almost incredible what Quantities are sent to *Pequin*, the Capital of *China*. They are usually valu'd at fifty *Tabers* the hundred, which is about six hundred *Livres*, or fifty Pounds of our Money. They assign mighty Virtues to it, as that it nourishes extremely, being boil'd in Water with a Fowl and Ginger; they reckon it very good for curing Pains at the Stomach, and for restoring those that are in a languishing Condition. These Nests were formerly little known; and it was believed that they were made of the Froth of the Sea; but since the People of *Siam* have brought them us, they are become very common. There are besides, other Parts belonging to Birds, which we sell, and drive a considerable Trade in; as Quills, Pencils, and Down from the Swans, Geese, and other Fowl, which are brought us from *Gascoigny*, *Normandy*, &c. as also

the Swallow Stones, which are like little Stones taken out of Cray-Fish, and are us'd to take out any Filth or Dirt that falls into the Eyes.

22. Of Cantharides.

Pomet. **T**HE *Cantharides* are Flies which the Peasants about *Paris* bring us, and which they find in great Plenty upon *Ash-Trees*, *Rose-Bushes*, and on the Blades of Corn. The Wings of these Flies are of a fine shining Green to look upon, because of their blue Colour mix'd with a gold yellow; but the whole is venomous, and of a foetid Smell. They have a large Sort in *Italy*, but they are of no Use. Chuse such as are new, dry, and whole, without being crumbled to Powder.

The Use of *Cantharides*, at this Day, is chiefly external; but there are some Countries where they are frequently given inwardly, by such as understand how to prevent their dangerous Effects otherwise. They are of very great Service to the Apothecary, not only for the blistering Plaister, that is always ready compounded by them, but to use fresh upon all Occasions where they are required. They use to kill the *Cantharides* with the hot Fumes of the sharpest Vinegar, enclosing them in an earthen Vessel, having its Mouth cover'd with a fine thin Cloth; afterwards they dry them, and putting them up in wooden Boxes, they keep them for the Space of two or three Years. These *Cantharides*, tho' rarely prescrib'd inwardly, are very efficacious in the Hands of a wise Physician, who knows how to correct them, and make them specific in a *Gonorrhœa*, Suppression of Urine, Ulcers of the Bladder, Stone, Gravel, &c. They are most frequently administer'd in a Tincture mix'd with Spirit of Wine, Camphire, &c. but to promote the Expulsion of Urine, nothing can be more safe than the anointing the *Perinæum*, or lower Part of the Belly, and the Region of the Navel, with the Oil, wherein *Cantharides* have been boiled,

Some at this Time use all the Parts of the *Cantharides* promiscuously; but the Head, Wings, and Legs, are to be cast away: If a blistering Plaister made of them be ap-

plied to a tender delicate Body, or upon most fine skin'd Women, it will cause a Strangury, or Scalding, and Heat of Urine, which is easily remedied by drinking of Milk, Barley-Water, or Emulsions of Almonds, or the cold Seeds. The volatile Salt of the *Cantharides*, is one of the most powerful Diureticks that is to be met with in the World; so that some Authors affirm it is able to break or dissolve the Stone. It is so pungent and biting, that it is apt to raise little Blisters upon the Tongue, when tasted; so that it is not to be taken alone, but in some smooth oily Substance, or other proper Vehicle: Dose from one Grain to three, being more gentle, and less hazardous than the *Cantharides* themselves.

23. Of Bees.

Pomet. **T**HE *Bees*, or *Honey-Flies*, are little Insects, the Nature and Conduct of which is no less wonderful, than their Labour is necessary and useful since they furnish us with Honey and Wax; both which are very considerable Commodities. But as I never kept *Bees* myself, I have been oblig'd to have Recourse to a Friend, who communicated to me what, by many Years Experience, he had observ'd concerning them, that I might compare it with what had been said by others upon that Subject.

Some Naturalists will have it, that the Origin of *Bees* comes from the dead Lion and the Ox; and that instead of Worms that usually breed in the Bodies of other Animals, the *Bees* generate in the Bodies of the Lion and the Ox. This Extraction appears to me to be very wide of Truth, agreeable to a particular Experiment made by one, of what *Virgil* says in his fourth *Bucolick*, which he found altogether false. The Fact is related in a little Tract suppos'd to be writ by a Country Parson, who says thus:

“ *Virgil* appeared to me to be an Author
“ of Solidity enough to ground a probable
“ Opinion upon, and whose Credit was sufficient to induce me to make a Trial,
“ which I unluckily did, and thought I had
“ poisoned the whole Village; for I caus'd to
“ be strangled a young Bull, *Bina cornua*
“ *ferens*, giving him a thousand Strokes with
“ a Cudgel,

“ a Cudgel, as he was dying, which was
 “ more than I could warrant from the Poet;
 “ for his Burial, I took the bruised Members,
 “ with the two Horns, and put them into a
 “ great wooden Tub, with four little Win-
 “ dows open to the four Quarters of the Wind,
 “ in order, as *Virgil* says, to produce Thou-
 “ sands of *Bees*. The King is said to be bred
 “ from the Brain, the working *Bees* from
 “ the Stomach, and the Drones from the
 “ Guts: the King makes War upon his neigh-
 “ bouring State, both by Sea and Land; he
 “ marshals his Army in *Battalia*; he rewards
 “ his Captains and Generals; he punishes the
 “ Cowards with Death, and makes the
 “ Rogues and Deserters run the Gantlet;
 “ besides a Thousand old Womens Tales,
 “ which several People relate, and believe
 “ to this Day. But instead of the Swarms
 “ of *Bees*, which I expected from the Body
 “ of this Animal, there were Thousands
 “ of Maggots produc'd, with an insufferable
 “ Stench, that I thought would have in-
 “ fected all the Neighbourhood: And the
 “ Stink was so great, that all the Country
 “ fancy'd they were threatned with the
 “ Plague. ” You may see from hence how
 wide Opinions are. And as I am not a capa-
 ble Judge, I shall content myself to make
 some Observations, founded upon Expe-
 rience, as you will find in the following Re-
 lations; and those who desire to be instru-
 cted further, must consult the best Authors,
 who have writ upon this Subject.

*Observations upon Bees, according to an Ac-
 count delivered me by a particular Person.*

The Production of *Bees*, at first, is, that
 they breed from a Kind of little white Bud
 or Sperm, that is posited at the Bottom of
 their small Holes or Sockets, that make up
 the Honey-Comb, which the *Bees* make in
 their Hives, and which they begin at the End
 of the Hive. This Sperm, assisted by the
 natural Heat of the *Bees*, encreases and forms a
 Kind of white Maggot, which at the be-
 ginning of its Formation, has no Resem-
 blance of the *Bee*, but in a Month's Time
 it becomes like one, of the same Colour with
 a Maggot, and continuing so a little while,
 it grows black, and comes out of the Soc-
 ket. The *Bees* generate from *February* to

the End of *October*, if the Hive be in good
 Condition; and they swarm in *May* and
June; but the *May* Swarms are more valu'd,
 because they are stronger than those that are
 later; because the Season is more favoura-
 ble, and the Heat more temperate; whereas
 the Swarms of *June* cannot be so successful,
 by reason they are usually attack'd with too
 much Heat and Dryness at first; so that they
 can neither supply themselves sufficiently
 with Provisions for their present Occasions,
 nor lay up Stores for Winter.

How the Bees work their Honey.

This I have observed, with particular Care
 and extraordinary Application, having spent
 a great deal of Time, watching the Hives
 every Hour of the Day, to satisfy my Cu-
 riosity in seeing the *Bees* work, having
 provided them Glass Hives for the Purpose.
 Towards the End of Winter, as oft as it is
 gentle Weather, as it happens sometimes
 that the Air begins to free itself of the great
 Coldness in the Month of *February*, the *Bees*
 venture out of their Hives, range the Fields,
 and bring home Wax of different Colours;
 as white, yellow, lemon, red, which sticks
 like little Lentils, on the hinder Parts of their
 Thighs; and which, when entered into the
 Hives, they industriously quit themselves of,
 and form their Holes or Lodgments, which
 they labour to compose of six Sides, that are
 made thinner and finer than Talck, and al-
 most as transparent. It is observable, that
 the same Hollows, or Sockets, are those
 wherein they deposit their Sperm, whence
 are generated the other *Bees*, and which are
 fill'd with Honey, as they become empty by
 the Production of the young *Bees*, which they
 enclose: They collect their Honey-Comb,
 or Wax, from all Sorts of Flowers, but the
 Rose, the Orange, the Pease Bloom, and the
 Daisy Flowers.

*Of the Manner how the Bees gather their Ho-
 ney, and the most proper Times to take it.*

The best Season of the Year for the *Bees*
 to gather their Honey, is towards the latter
 End of *April* and *May*, for then they go out
 by break of Day, when the Air is gentle and
 serene, and gather the Dew, which is more

plentiful and common at that Time than any other Part of the Year : They return also as quick as they can into their Hives, to discharge, into the Holes assign'd them, the Honey-Dew they have gather'd from the Simples of the Field, and which they have suck'd into their Bodies, and throw it up again, as Pigeons do their Food wherewith they feed their Young : And when they have fill'd a Hole or Socket with this Honey, they close and seal it up with a small Piece of white Wax, to prevent it from flowing out again.

Towards the End of *June* and *July*, that the Dews are not so plentiful as during the Months of *April* and *May*, it happens still there are some dewy Mornings in which the *Bees* are not less industrious than at other Times, to make their Harvest : and likewise it falls out sometimes that the Fruits of the Earth, as the Corn and the like, are damaged by certain Rains, Blites, &c. which are favourable for other Sorts of Flies, but, on the contrary, are pernicious to the *Bees*.

It is observable, that when they swarm, and that the young ones which compose the Swarm are come out of the Hive, they make as it were a Cloud of Flies in the Air, that looks black, and is form'd, as they march out, into Squadrons and Battalions, like an Army engag'd. They follow close their Leader, or the Principal amongst them, who is much longer than the others, and whose Wings are much shorter, and which is of a reddish Colour. When they lose their Leader, they become Vagabonds, and this is a certain Loss to the Proprietor. When the Swarm are got out, they usually assemble together, and lodge upon some shady Branch, rather than in any other Place ; and being thus closely knit, it is then proper to hive them, for fear they should desert ; for should they stay long 'till the Sun shines upon them, they will then separate and fly away ; and when they are hiv'd it is proper to set 'em in the Shade from the Heat of the Sun, which might melt their new Wax, and incite them abroad again.

It is also to be observ'd, that the *Bees* Wax, for three Years together, is very generative, and plentifully productive in breeding of the *Bees* ; and that the Age of the Honey-Comb, is very easy to be known by its Colour ; for the first Year it is whitish, the se-

cond it is yellow, and the third brown ; but when older it turns black, is barren, and without Production, and then the *Bees* cease to make Honey, and breed any more Swarms.

I have Hives made of two Pieces, in form of a Barrel, or Sugar Loaf cut in the Middle ; so that I need not destroy the *Bees* ; and I take these Hives from Year to Year, in lifting up one Year one Part, and the following Year another, according as they are found full, and instead of those that are full of Honey I put empty ones. And one very remarkable Thing is this, that *Bees* delight much near Water, and watry Places, using a great deal of it in assisting them to make Honey. I have been informed of this by several of my Friends, and particularly by an Officer of the King's, who having *Bees* in a Garden at *Argenteuil*, where there was a Fish-Pond, the *Bees* used to go, and come constantly to take up Water to carry to their Hives ; upon which I asked him, what he thought of it ? And he told me that it was a Thing he had always observed since he kept *Bees*.

Care must be taken not to have any Space or open Holes in the Top or Bottom of the Hive ; for in *July* and *August* the Butterflies breed, enter their Hives, and engender large, short, hard Maggots, which lay the first Steps for Spiders Webs, which joining the Combs together, produce a Heat, so that in two or three Days the *Bees* will be gone, and quite forsake it, after having pillaged it : These Maggots, tho' but few at first, will multiply so, that in less than five or six Days they will not leave one Ounce of the Honey-Comb behind, but instead of it leave their Eggs ; which together with the Spiders Webs that are form'd, fill up the Whole of the Hive.

It is further observable, that amongst the *Bees* there are Drones which will not go into the Fields at all ; or if they do, which is not but from Noon 'till about four a-Clock, they bring nothing Home with them, but on the contrary eat the Honey made by others ; and the industrious *Bees* kill the Drones which are much larger and blacker than the others, and have no Stings ; but when you press their Tails there appear two little Hornslike transparent Skins, which are yellow at the End. In *Poland* and *Muscovy* the *Bees*

Bees make their Hives in the Trunks of old Trees, and afford Plenty of Honey without any Assistance, which is contrary to the Nature of ours. Upon this, *Munster* and *Guyon* relate a surprizing Thing: A Peasant falling into one of these Trees where the *Bees* made Honey, in a large Forest in *Muscovy*, as he was searching for the Honey-Comb, and not being able to get out because the Hollow of the Tree was too deep and wide, a Bear providentially coming to this Place to seek for Honey, the Peasant immediately catches the Bear by the Paw, and was drawn out from the certain Danger he was in of perishing in the Tree.

Apis, or the *Bee*, is a Sort of Fly *Lemery.* that makes Honey and Wax, and is suppos'd to take its Name from being a Fly without Feet, which is not so in Fact, for it has Feet, but carries them close to its Belly, being difficult to separate. It has four Wings; the Tongue is long, which it carries usually out of the Mouth; it has small Teeth, and the Sting cleaves to the Belly. The Antients pretended, that the *Bee* was generated from the Lion or the Bull; but the vain Trials several have made are sufficient to confute such a Notion, as being no other than the Fancy of the Poet. Indeed we read in the Holy Scripture, that *Samson* found in the Carcass of a Lion that had been kill'd some Days before, a Swarm of *Bees* and Honey; but they were never generated from the Flesh of the Lion.

The Origin of them is certainly the same as that of other Flies, but only their Production is slower; tho' from the white Maggot they become a perfect *Bee* in a Month's Time. The large *Bee*, which they call the King, because of the others that attend and follow him, is a Male *Bee* that is capable of supplying a great many Females, after the same Manner as one Bull supplies all the Cows of a Village. This *Bee* is much larger than the rest, but he has shorter Wings. His Colour is reddish, instead of being brown, as all the others are. The *Bee* sucks the Virtue of the Flowers, and receives it into her Pouch or Throat, from whence she disgorges it into the Hive, in order to work it up to Honey; she carries also the Wax sticking to her Thighs. The whole kind yields a great deal of volatile Salt and Oil. They are proper,

being dry'd, to make the Hair grow. Being reduced to Powder, and mix'd with Oil of Lizards, they make a kind of Liniment wherewith they rub the Head. The essential Salt of them is so volatile, that it is difficult to keep it in a dry Form. It is a most subtile and penetrating Thing, and one of the most powerful Diureticks and Diaphoreticks.

24. Of Honey.

WE have three Kinds of Honey in *France* brought from several Parts, viz. *white Honey*, which is made without Fire, which some call *Virgin Honey*, as well because it flows of itself, without pressing, as because it is made from the first Year's Honey-Comb. The second sort is made of all kinds of Honey-Combs put together, after being well cleansed, in a Bag, by means of a Press, from whence there flows a white Honey, but very different from the former; not only because it is not so white, but because the Taste is not so agreeable. The third is the *yellow Honey*, which is made over the Fire in a Kettle, with a little Water, and then put into Bags, and squeez'd. The *yellow Honey* is more or less fine, according to the Degree of Heat it receives; for if it be too much heated, instead of being a fine Yellow, it will be brown, and of an ill Smell. They pretend likewise that the Honey is less beautiful and good, according to the Quantity of Water which is put into it to heat it.

The finest and most esteemed Honey, is that of *Languedoc*, which is white; especially that of *Corbiere*, a little Borough about three Leagues beyond *Narbonne*, which is the Place from whence comes the whitest and purest Honey, commonly called *Narbonne Honey*, tho' falsely so; for at *Narbonne* they do not know what you mean by *Narbonne Honey*, but only that of *Corbiere*: Yet the Name has been given to it, because *Narbonne* is a great City, and much better known than *Corbiere*, which is but a small Place. This true Honey, to have its proper Qualities, ought to be new, thick, candied, and entirely like Sugar Royal, of a sweet piquant Taste, and a little aromack. Next after this is that of other Parts of *Languedoc* and *Provence*, but very

very much different and inferior to that of *Corbiere*; not only because it is never so white, but because it is not so pleasant to the Taste or Smell, being artificially disguis'd with Rosemary, to give it the Taste and Scent of the true pure *Honey* of *Narbonne*. The third and last Sort is the white *Honey* about *Paris*, and of the Country for twenty or thirty Leagues round, and which gives it the Name of *Country-Honey*; and that is met withal sometimes so good, that except the Taste and Smell, it is scarce inferior to that of *Corbiere*; which may be readily granted, because the Taste and Scent of *Honey* proceeds from the Plenty and Goodness of the Flowers with which the *Bees* are fed. And as *Languedoc* and *Provence* are warm Countries, and consequently full of aromatical Herbs and Flowers, as Thyme, Rosemary, Stœchas, &c. therefore the *Honey* is better, and of a more pleasant Smell, and more bought up, especially to make pectoral Pti-fans of, which is its chief Use; the Country *Honey* being principally employ'd in the great Compositions, and to eat in *Lent*.

As to the yellow *Honey*, the best that comes to *Paris*, and the most set by, is that of *Champagne*, which to be good, shou'd be fresh or new, of a good Body, of a golden colour'd Yellow, the most candied, and least full of Wax that may be; the Fault otherwise proceeds from the ill making of it; but the true *Champagne* is of much the best Sale, and of more Virtue than all the other *Honeys* brought from several other Parts, as *Tourain*, *Picardy*, and especially *Normandy*, which is ill-scented, reddish, and of a very bad Sale, tho' yet it is more purgative than that of other Parts. And this *Honey* is very easily known, both by the Colour and Smell; and likewise because it usually comes in Stone Pots, such as Butter comes in from *Normandy*. This *Honey* is very proper for the Apothecaries to make *Honey* of Roses, Violets, or the like. There are several other Ends this *Honey* serves for; as to distil into a Water, Spirit, or Oil, which are reckon'd proper to make the Hair grow, and to take out Marks, Spots, or Freckles in the Face. Some likewise assign to the Spirit of *Honey*, well rectified, the Power of dissolving Gold or Lead.

Lemery. *Mel*, or *Honey*, is a compound-ed Body of divers Parts of Flowers,

which the *Bee* extracts, and receives into her Stomach to carry to the *Hive*, where she disgorges herself, and fills her Cell which she has made in the Honey-Comb before for that Purpose. There are two Sorts of *Honey* in general; one white, and the other yellow: The white is made of the first Year's Stock, without Fire or Pressing, which is call'd *Virgin-Honey*; and the Second is press'd from the Wax, with Force, and by the Addition of Heat. The white *Honey* is finer, and more pleasant for the Palate, and consequently better for internal Uses. The yellow has a little more Acrimony than the white, and therefore is more laxative, and externally a good Deterfive. Raw *Honey* is apt to gripe and swell the Belly, but being clarified; it opens, cleanses, nourishes, and restores in Consumptions, is pectoral, diuretick, and one of the best Ophthalmicks in the World.

The several Preparations made of *Honey*, and commonly sold, are, first, clarified *Honey*; next the Spirit, Oil, and Water, the Tincture and Vinegar, with Mead, Metheglin, and Hydromel. Clarified *Honey* is made with the Whites of Eggs; the Water, by putting *Honey* into a large Glas, or earthen Body, and distilling in Sand with a gentle Heat, until acid Drops begin to come; then cease the Fire, and keep the Water for Use. To make the Spirit and Oil, take what remains in the Retort foregoing, and put it into an earthen one, or glass one coated; but let it be so large, that two thirds of it may be empty: Place your Retort in a reverberatory Furnace, with a large Receiver, luting the Juncture; begin the Distillation with a small Fire, for about three Hours, to warm the Retort; then increase it by little and little, so will the Spirits come forth, with a little black Oil, and fill the Receiver with Clouds; continue the Fire till all is come over, then separate the Spirit from the black stinking Oil by Filtration; the Spirit will be in a pretty Quantity, the Oil little and inconsiderable. The Spirit of *Honey* is an excellent Aperitive, cools the violent Heat of Fevers, quenches Thirst, and strengthens the Stomach, and may be put into Juleps, to give them a pleasing Acidity. It may be rectified by distilling it in a glass Cucurbit in Sand. What ascends first is Flegm; that which rises last is the

the strongest of all, and is us'd to cleanse old Ulcers, as the Oil is to scale rotten Bones.

Tincture of *Honey* is made of pure *Virgin Honey*, mix'd with wash'd Sand or Bone-Ashes, whereon is thrown the best rectify'd Spirit of *Honey*; then let them stand in Digestion in a Cucurbit, having a flat Bottom, till the Spirit is ting'd of a golden Colour, which decant, pouring new Spirits upon the Fæces, so long till it will be no longer ting'd; mix the ting'd Spirits together, and abstract in *Balneo Mariæ*, till only a third Part remains, which is the Tincture, and one of the noblest Medicines for inveterate Coughs, Phthificks, and Catarrhs, from a Quarter of a Spoonful to a whole one. *Mead* is compos'd of one Part of *Honey* to eight Parts of Water, well boil'd, and work'd up with Yest Blood-warm, or clarified with the Whites of Eggs, Shells and all: Some add Aromatics; as Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Lemon-Peel, and Ginger; others Alteratives, as Thyme, Marjoram, Mint, Balm, Rosemary, Cowslip, &c. some Diureticks, as Sweet-Briar, Eryngo, Tamarisk, &c. and so every Person makes it to his Fancy, whether for medicinal Uses, or other Purposes. *Metheglin* is made of one Part *Honey*, and four Parts Water; to which may be added, Balm, Sage, Mint, Rosemary, Thyme, Bay-Leaves, Angelica, Savoury, *Roman* Wormwood, Geranium Moschatum, Origanum, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Ginger, or the like, in the boiling of the Liquor; and in tunning of it up, some add black Currants, others Raisins of the Sun. To make *Hydromel*, take of the best *Honey* eight Pounds; Raisins four Pounds; Tamarinds half a Pound; fifteen Quarts of Water; boil all so long till an Egg will swim on the Top; let the Fæces settle; then decant the clear Liquor into a Cask, adding to every five Pounds four Ounces of Spirit of Wine rectified; let it stand six Months, and then drink of it as you please. All the Preparations of *Honey* are pectoral and diuretick.

25. Of Bees-Wax.

Pomet. BESIDES the different Sorts of Honeys, and the Uses made of 'em, we drive a great Trade in yellow and

white *Wax*. The first Sort is made from the Pressing of the Honey-Comb over a Fire, with a sufficient Quantity of Water; and when all is dissolv'd, they strain it through a Cloth; this done, they melt it, and scum off the Dross and Froth, and afterwards cast it into Cakes. Some Persons, to refine the Wax, use *Roman* Vitriol, or some others; but for my own Part, the best Secret I know of, is to purify it well by melting.

That which we call *Wax*, is, in its natural State, the Honey-Comb, which contains the Honey in the Hive. *Poland*, *Barbary*, *Bretagne*, and several Parts of *France*, furnish us with a great deal of yellow *Wax*; but that of *Dantzick*, *Bretagne*, and *Champagne* is reckon'd the best. Chuse such as is of a high yellow Colour, a good Smell, easy to break, and that does not stick to the Teeth; and take care that it be the same on the Inside as the Outside; and when in large Cakes, as that from *Dantzick*, that there be no Water, Stones, or Earth in the Middle, or that it be not mix'd with Resin, white Frankincense or Pitch, colour'd with Turmeric or *Roucou*.

The Use of yellow Wax is considerable for several Sorts of Works; as Tapers, Candles, and other-Wax-works. It is of great Use in Medicine; for it serves to give a Body to Ointments and Plaisters; and likewise to make Sealing-Wax for great and less Deeds. Some will have it, that yellow Wax has no Virtue in Physick. By the Retort there is made with Wax, Earth, and Oak-Ashes, a white thick Oil, like Butter, which is call'd Butter of Wax, which ought to be white, and have the Smell of Wax. Of this Butter, together with Bole, Chalk, or the like, in Powder, by means of a glass Retort on a Sand-Fire, they draw a clear white Oil, like Water, that is of an agreeable and pleasant Smell. The Butter and Oil of Wax are much valued for the Cure of Chilblains, especially those that are apt to chop, and other Maladies of the like Nature. That which remains in the Bags, after the Wax is strain'd out, is nothing else but the dead Bees and other Filth. We meet with, besides this, in the Hives, a kind of red Wax, call'd *Virgin-Wax*, or *Propolis*, which is that the Bees use to stop up the Chinks or Holes of the Hives, to hinder the cold Air from entering.

entring. This Wax is sweet-scented, and smells almost like *Storax*, and will chew and mold like *Mastick*. It cleanses and digests hard Tumours, eases Pains, and cures Wounds and Ulcers.

Of White-Wax.

The *White-Wax* is made out of the yellow; the same being by a certain Engine made into small Flakes, and then bleach'd in the Sun, by which it will become very white. It is then cast into round Cakes, some thicker, some thinner. That is the best which smells well, and chews hard, not being mix'd with Sheeps Suet, and is withal of a clear Colour, without any Cast of Yellowness. The best, and most proper to turn white, is the yellow *Wax* of *Bretagne*, which when it is well done, as that usually is of *Chateau Gontier*, eight Leagues from *Angiers*, which passes for the best Sort in *France*, will be pure, white, clear, transparent, in thick Cakes, that, when broken betwixt the Teeth, does not stick, neither has any ill Taste or Scent.

It is with this fine *Wax* we make the finest Works; as Tapers, Wax-Candles, Flambeaux, Figures, and other Curiosities in Wax. And we reckon, after the *Chateau Gontier Wax*, the second Sort is that of *Angiers*; the third that of *Mans*; the fourth that of *Holland*, which is generally brought in great Cakes of four or five hundred Weight; and the first Sort is that we call the *Dutch Wax Royal*; the fifth is that of *Amboise*; the sixth of *Chaumont* near *Troyes*; in short, the seventh and the worst is that of *Roïen*, because of the great Addition of Suet they put in, which is better or worse according to the Quantity of Suet that is mix'd with it.

Of the soft Red and Green Wax.

The soft *Red Wax* is made of *White Wax* melted with Turpentine that is wash'd, and then colour'd with Vermilion or Orkanet. This Wax ought to be of a good Consistence, a fine red, well made. The chief Use of this, as well as the Green, is for the Lawyers to seal Writs and Deeds with. The *Green Wax* is made the same Way, only Verdigrise is us'd instead of Vermilion.

Of the black Indian Wax.

In several Parts of the *Indies*, as well *East* as *West*, they have little Bees, which hive, or make their Nests in the Hollows of certain Trees; the Figure of which you have before. These Bees deposit their Honey in little Vessels of black Wax, which are of the Size and Shape of Pigeon's Eggs: The Honey is very pleasant, and of an Amber Colour. The *Indians* use this Wax to make Tapers of, and to gather from the Tree the Balsam call'd *Tolu*. Some Authors say, that there is an Animal like a Cat, that is black, which the *Indians* call *Hierat*, or the Honey-Beast, which climbs the Trees, and eats all the Honey; and that which is surprising, is, that this Animal draws out the Honey-Comb with his Paw, and does no Damage to the Bees; and the Bees do not hurt him, because they have no Stings like ours. This Wax was formerly much us'd in *Spain*, and a little in *France*; but at present we know not what it is, being one of the scarcest Druggs we have. All the Kinds of Wax are naturally compos'd of Oil, volatile Salt, and Flegm, without Earth, being emollient, resolutive, and proper for Ointments, Cerecloths, and Plaisters.

26. Of Ambergrise.

A *Mbergrise* is the dearest and most valuable Commodity we have *Pomet.* in *France*, and a Thing the least understood, its Nature and Origin being most contested; for if I should relate what Authors have said upon this Subject, it would make a Volume of itself. But to reproach no Body, and not to repeat what so many Authors have said, I shall affirm, that the *Ambergrise* we have brought us from several Parts, and chiefly *Lisbon*, is nothing else but a Mass of Honey-Combs that fall from the Rocks into the Sea, torn off by the Waves of the Sea, the Violence of the Winds, or otherwise. These Honey-Combs being in the Sea, whether by a Propriety of the Sea-Water, or by the Virtue of the Sun-Beams, are render'd liquid, and floating upon the Water, as is to be met withal sometimes.

Many

Many Persons will be surpriz'd at what I advance, that *Ambergrise*, whose Nature hath been hitherto so little known, comes from nothing but Bees-Wax, which I could not have affirm'd, if a Friend of mine had not assur'd me, he had seen a Piece that was one half *Ambergrise*, and another Wax; and to confirm what I say, Mr. *de Monconys*, Lieutenant-General of *Lyons*, at Page 71, of his Voyages, affirms that he was inform'd in *England*, that *Ambergrise* was nothing but Honey-Combs the Bees make upon the large Rocks, which are on the Sea-side in the *Indies*, which heated by the Sun, loosen and fall into the Sea, and by its Agitation are brought to Perfection; and that having broken a large Piece of *Ambergrise*, which was not yet perfectly concocted, he found in the Middle of its Substance, the *Honey-Comb* and the *Honey*, both together: And for further Confirmation, when the *Ambergrise* is dissolv'd in Spirit of Wine tartariz'd, there remains at last a Substance entirely like Honey. And to make it appear that *Ambergrise* is nothing else but the Product of the Honey-Comb, observe the great Quantities that are sometimes found of it: Not in Pieces of three hundred Weight, as some have writ, but thirty or forty Pounds are sufficient.

Mr. *Tavernier*, amongst other Things on this Subject, says, that in the Year 1646, or 1647, a *Zealander*, that was one of the best Families of *Middleburg*, who was Governor for the *Dutch East-India Company*, in the Isle of *St. Maurice*, which is on the East of *Madagascar*, found on the Shore a Piece of *Ambergrise* forty two Pounds Weight, which he sent to the Company; but, as such Persons have ever some Enemies, and the Piece appearing as if something had been taken from it on one Side, the Commander was accus'd of having taken half, of which yet he justified himself at *Batavia*.

In the Choice of *Ambergrise*, which some have call'd by the Name of *Oriental Amber*, let it be in fine Pieces, of a greyish Colour on the Outside, mark'd with little black Spots within, of a sweet pleasant Smell; and meddle not with that which is soft, fat, musty within and without, and which is full of Dirt and Filth, that is got when the *Ambergrise* was liquid, or before it gains its So-

lidity. The best Trial of it is a Dissolution in Spirit of Wine; for that which is purest, and leaves the least *Fæces* is the best. The Fictitious is known by the Smell as well as Colour; the Materials of which it is made, appearing either too black or too white, and will dissolve easily in Water, being compos'd of Musk, Civet, Aloes Wood, Storax, *Labdanum*, Goat's Blood dry'd, &c.

Ambergrise, besides its Use for the Perfumers, by reason of its excellent Scent, is a very good Medicine to warm the Stomach, and prevent the Cause of the Gout from attacking the vital Parts; it refreshes the Animal Spirits by its volatile Sulphur, strengthens the debilitated Parts, and restores in Consumptions. As *Ambergrise* is a very dear Commodity, those who buy Quantities of it, must take great Care that there be no Mixtures in it, or that it be not counterfeit'd. The Thinness of the Substance of this Drugg, is the Reason that it is never expos'd to the Violence of the Fire, but only dissolv'd in Spirit of Wine, or Spirit of Roses, or some such like *Menstruum* to prepare it, exalt its Smell, and separate it from its earthy Parts: And this is called by the Name of *Tincture*, or *Essence* of *Ambergrise*.

Of Essence of Ambergrise.

Essence of *Ambergrise*, us'd by the Confectioners, Perfumers, Distillers, and others, may be made after these several Ways: To make Mr. *Charas's* Essence, take choice *Ambergrise*, two Drams; Sugar-Candy, two Drams; Spirit of Wine, four Ounces; ardent Spirit of Roses, half an Ounce; put 'em into a Glass Matraass, with a blind Head, luted in the Junctures, set in the Heat of the Sun, Horse-Dung, or Sand, dissolve and make a Tincture; decant the clear, and keep it for Use in a Glass close stop't: The Dose internally may be given to three Drops in Cinnamon-Water, or any restorative Liquor. Another Essence is made thus: Take *Ambergrise*, and white Sugar-Candy, in Powder, of each two Drams; Musk one Dram; Oil of Cinnamon, Citrons, Oranges, Roses, Lavender, of each two or three Drops; mix and beat it up into a Paste, and dissolve it as you have Occasion over a gentle Heat, in Spirit of Wine, in a Bolt Head; or you

may make it with *Ambergrise* alone, in Spirit of Wine tartariz'd, digesting in a Sand Heat, or Horse-Dung, for some Time.

The Way to make any odoriferous Thing yield its Scent, is by opening the Body of it first; which done, the Smell exerts and diffuses itself immediately, in such Vehicles as have Power either to dissolve the separated Particles, or extract their *Sulphur* or *Tincture*. *Ambergrise* is open'd by grinding it first with Sugar-Candy, then with Oil of *Ben*: It is also open'd by grinding it with the Yolk of an Egg, and several other Ways. *Ambergrise*, in its natural State, scarcely affords any Scent at all; but if it be opened, and excited by Solution, with a convenient Proportion of Odours and volatile Sulphur, such as that of *Civet*, it presently yields a sweet and pleasant Flavour. For Example: Take ten Grains of *Ambergrise*, and three of *Civet*; beat them together in a Mortar, and the *Ambergrise* will presently melt; upon which, for encreasing the Acid, put two or three Drops of Juice of Lemons to it, so will you have a Perfume of an admirable Sweetness.

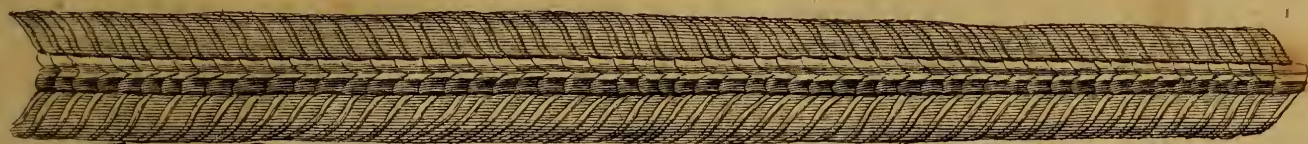
Ambra-grisea, seu Ambra Cineritia, or Ambergrise, is a valuable

Commodity that is very dry, and almost as hard as a Stone, light, opaque, greyish, and scented: It is found in Pieces of different Bigness, floating upon the Water in several Parts of the Ocean, as towards the Coasts of *Muscovy* and *Russia*, and particularly in the maritime Parts of the *Indian Seas*. There was a Piece of a prodigious Size, that was said in the Year 1694, to be carry'd into *Ireland*, that weigh'd 182 Pounds. The *Naturalists* have differ'd much in their Opinions concerning the Production of *Ambergrise*, 'till of late it seems to be universally agreed, that its made from the Honey-Combs that fall into the Sea from the Rocks, where the Bees had form'd their Nests; and this is confirm'd by Experience, because several Persons have seen Pieces that have been one half *Ambergrise*, and the other nothing but the plain Honey-Comb: And others again have met with large Pieces of *Ambergrise*, where, in breaking of it, they have found in the Middle the Honey-Comb and the Honey too. Chuse such as is clean, well dry'd, light, and spotted within with

little black Spots, of a sweet pleasant Smell; but avoid the moist, soft, and foul *Ambergrise*, as being good for nothing: It is call'd *Ambra Cineritia*, as being of an ash Colour. It strengthens the Brain, the Heart, and the Stomach; procures Alacrity, and makes the Spirits gay, provokes Lust, and is a good Antidote against Poison or Infection in Men; but raises the Vapours in Women, therefore let them avoid it. We meet sometimes, amongst the Druggists, with a white *Ambergrise*, which differs from the other not only in Colour, for it is nothing so strong, nor half so good. There also is a black *Ambergrise*, but it is good for nothing in Physick, and but of very little Use for the Perfumers.

27. Of the Viper.

THE *Viper* is a Kind of Serpent that is very common in several *Pomet*. Parts of *France*, but chiefly in *Poitou*, from whence almost all the *Vipers* come that we sell at *Paris*. As these Animals were terrible or frightful to all the World heretofore, so they are very familiar to us at present; inasmuch that there are very few People of Quality in Places where they are to be had, but what make Use of them as good Diet, and a specifical Remedy against several Sorts of Diseases, as may be seen in Mr. *Charas's* Treatise of them, wherein he has produc'd all that can be said on that Subject, to which the Reader may have Recourse at his Pleasure; upon which Account I shall content myself in directing him to chuse the largest, liveliest *Vipers*, and such as are newly taken; and to take Care that they are put into temperate Places, because extraordinary Cold or Heat is contrary to them: They ought likewise to be careful when they receive any fresh *Vipers*, to take them out of the Boxes they are brought in, and to take from them the dead ones, if there is any, as sometimes it happens; and to put them into a Tub with Bran or Moss; not that it serves them to feed upon, as some fancy, because these Creatures never eat after they are taken, but only live upon the Air; and notwithstanding this, they will continue alive six Months. It is likewise to be observ'd, that they are to be taken either by the End of the Tail, or else with a Pair



The Viper dry'd.

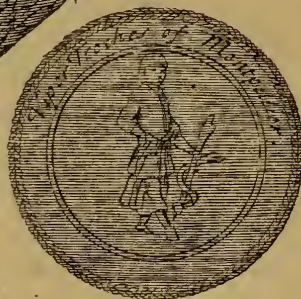
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of Heart & liver of y^e Viper.

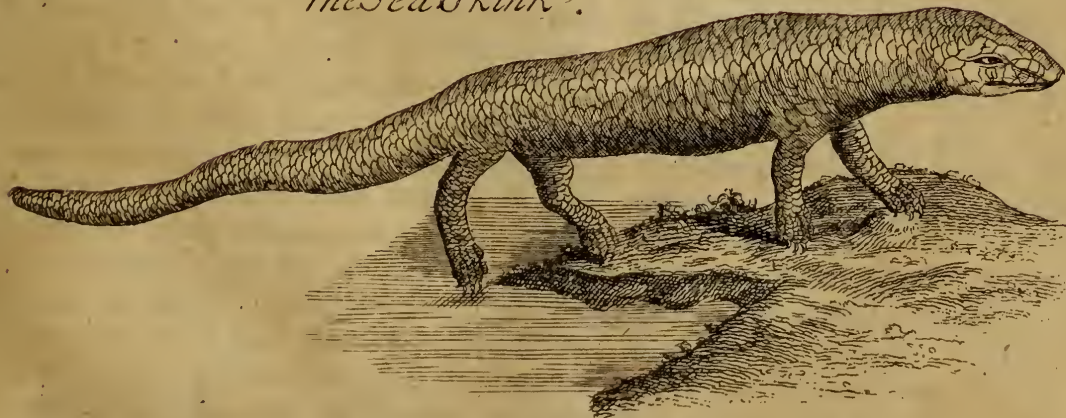


A Viper bringing forth Young ones.



29

The Sea Skink.



Pair of Tongs; because this Animal, when he finds himself squeez'd, bites whatever he meets with; and the Biting of the *Viper* being very dangerous and mortal, is the Reason why the Takers of them ought to be very cautious. The Keepers of them ought to be so likewise, lest by Mischance they should escape and get into any House, which would be very dangerous, especially where there are Children.

We have a great many dry'd *Vipers* brought from *Poitiers*, which if good ought to be heavy, large, long, well dry'd, and the freshest kill'd that can be got; for in a little Time after they are dead, the Worms will eat them in such a Manner, that nothing will be left but the Skeleton. You ought to be careful likewise, that every Bundle or Parcel of *Vipers*, which is usually two Dozen, have the Hearts and Livers along with them, these being the most noble Parts of the Animal, and weigh three Ounces and a half; and sometimes, but very rarely, four Ounces Weight; and take Care they be not such as have died of themselves, which you may easily discern, by their extraordinary Blackness. Some will say, that there are Snakes and Asps sold for *Vipers*; but this I can't affirm, having never known it to be done at *Poitiers*. There is, besides, a great deal of *Vipers* Powder sold; but those that buy it should take special Care, because there is nothing more liable to be adulterated. The dry'd *Vipers*, with their Hearts and Livers, reduced to Powder, and sifted thro' a fine Silk Sieve, is what some call *Bezoar Animal*, pretending that this Powder, thus made, has the same Virtues with the *Oriental Bezoar*, treated of before.

They bring us also from *Poitiers*, the volatile and fix'd Salt of *Vipers*, the Fat, and the black Oil that is made by the Retort, whose Virtues and Preparations you have thus describ'd by Mr. *Charas*. Take *Vipers*, all their Parts very well dry'd, cut 'em into small Pieces, with which fill a large Retort of Earth, or Glass well coated; fill it almost quite up to the Top, fix to it a very large Receiver, luting the Junctures well, place it on a naked Fire, in a close Reverberatory, or a Reverberatory Furnace, with its Dome; shut up the Register of the Dome, and the Door of the Fire Place, make a gentle Fire

in the Cinder Place, which keep on Foot for two Hours, only to heat the Retort and Furnace; then removing the Fire into its Place, keep it in the same Heat for two Hours longer; at the End whereof encrease the Fire one Degree, giving a little Air to the Register of the Dome, continuing it so for two Hours more; and encrease the Fire to the third Degree for the same Time; after which set the Register of the Dome quite open, encreasing the Fire to the highest Degree, which continue so long till nothing comes out of the Retort, and that all the Vapours in the Receiver be converted into Salt or Liquor; then cease the Fire, and the Vessels being cold, unlute the Receiver, and dissolve the Salt in the Liquor, or Spirit.

To rectify it, put all this distill'd Matter into a Glass Matrass, with a long Neck; place it in a Sand Heat, cover it with its Head, and join to it a small Receiver, luting well the Joints, and give it a gentle Heat, so will the volatile Salt ascend, white and crystalline, to the Top of the Head, which take and put up into a double Glass Bottle, stopping it very close. Continue the Rectification, separating and keeping a-part the Spirit, which is the remaining Part of the volatile Salt, dissolv'd in some Flegm, and the Oil; and cause all the volatile Salt, and oily Parts, to ascend, casting away that which lies at the Bottom of the Matrass, as a Thing of no Use.

This volatile Salt of *Vipers* is reckon'd an Antidote against Poisons, and a perfect Cure for the Biting of the *Viper*, or any other Kind of Serpent, or venomous Creature. It is also prevalent against the Measles, Small-Pox, Plague, or Pestilence. It resists Putrefaction in the highest Degree, becomes specific in intermitting Fevers, chiefly the *Quartan*; and there is scarce a Medicine known in the World more able to purify the Mass of Blood, and give it its natural Fluidity: whence it does such considerable Feats in chronick Cafes; as Scurvies, *Erysipelas's*, scalded Heads, and strumous Breakings-out; causing the foul impure Humours to perspire through the Pores of the Skin. It is also one of the most powerful Remedies in Nature for Gout, Rheumatism, and Venereal Relicks; for it opens, penetrates, attenuates,

and is fodorifick; so that it drives out any corrupted or malignant Humours, thro' the Habit of the Body; it dissolves coagulated Blood, removes Inflammations, prevents Apostems, and cures Pleurifies. This Salt is very aperitive, and opens Obstructions both of the Head and other Parts; and relieves all Diseases of the Brain and Nerves; as Palsies, Convulsions, Vapours, Fits of the Mother, and the like; so that both for external and internal Uses, there is scarcely found a more universal Medicine.

All other Preparations of *Vipers*, as Powders, fix'd Salts, Tinctures, Decoctions, Broths, Jellies, Wines, Essences, Troches, Elixirs, Extracts, &c. compared with the volatile Salt, are nothing, for in that is to be found the Sum of all that is in the *Viper*: The Oil is so foetid, that it cannot be taken inwardly; outwardly it may be used to smell to, and to touch the Nostrils with in Vapours and Fits; but if it be made into an Elixir, with Spirit of Nitre, and Spirit of Wine tartarized, it is a most fragrant Medicine, cheers the Spirits, suppresses Vapours, and invigorates Nature to a Miracle.

Le Febure teaches us how to fix this volatile Salt, which is done by Acids, viz. with well rectified Spirit of Salt, dropping it upon it, dissolv'd in its own Flegm, 'till the Effervescency and Strife ceases, by which the volatile Salt is united to the Acid: Now though there be no great Need of this, yet it may be of some Use to watry Stomachs; and though the Taste and Shape of this Salt, thus fix'd, much resembles Bay Salt, it is quite another Thing in its Effects. This is evident by mixing it with double its Weight of Salt of Tartar, and subliming in proper Vessels; for then the volatile Salt will ascend with its first Force, Strength, and Virtue.

Vipera, or the *Viper*, is a Kind *Lemery*. of Serpent, which comes alive out of the Belly of its Parent, and not from an Egg, as the other Kinds do. It is about as long as one's Arm, and two Inches thick; sometimes bigger, and sometimes less, but never arrives at the Size of the large *Snake*, though in outward Appearance they are very like 'em. They are cover'd with a smooth Skin, a little scaly, on the Backside of several Colours as in Waves, soft and viscous underneath, and of very closes Pores.

The Jaws are set on both Sides with little Teeth, like the Snakes; but besides these little Teeth, there is on each Side a Kind of a Tusk, or a long, sharp, cutting Tooth, that is sometimes forked. In the Jaw is a Bladder, full of a yellowish Liquid; the Tongue is long and cloven, which it darts out with great Violence; being provok'd, it looks like a Firebrand, which proceeds from the quick Motion or Agitation of the Spirits. This Tongue was suppos'd to be venomous, but it contains no manner of Harm in it: The Eyes are very small. The *Vipers* breed in wild stony Places in *Dauphiny* and *Poitou*: They live, being at Liberty, on Rats, Frogs, Worms, and several other Insects; but when taken and confin'd, they will live about a Year, without any other Subsistence but the Air they receive by the little Holes made in the Tubs or Chests wherein they are kept: The Reason why they live so long without eating, is, because the Pores of the Skin are so closely contracted, that they emit but very little Spirits or *Effluvia*.

They take the *Vipers* in Spring Time, or Autumn, because they are then fatter, and more active than in any other Season: The Peasants take 'em with little wooden Tongs made for the Purpose, and carry 'em in Bags to the Apothecaries. They are much more sprightly and gay when they are in the Field, than after they are taken, because they then draw themselves up into a narrower Compass, and contract their Pores. These differ from other Serpents, not only as to the two Teeth that are in their Jaws, but likewise by a different Connection of their *Vertebrae*, which hinders them, when they are taken by the Tail, from twisting and turning about the Arm or the Tongs, as the Snake does.

The *Viper* bites with his long Teeth, and shoots into the Wound a Spirit, or very volatile acid Liquor, which insinuates into the Vessels, coagulates, by little and little, the Blood, and interrupts the Circulation, from whence flows Death, if not prevented. This Effect has a great deal of Analogy with that which happens upon Syringing, thro' Curiosity, some acid Liquor into the Veins of a Dog, or other Creature; for in a short Time he falls into Convulsions and dies.

The Accidents which attend those who have had the Misfortune to be bit by a *Viper*, are first of all, that they grow pale, and then turn bluish, is more or less ting'd in the Veins and Arteries. In the second Place they become restless, melancholy, and sleepy; the Pulse intermitting, because the Course of the Spirits being intercepted by the *Coagulum* that is made in the Vessels, the Blood cannot circulate but with Difficulty. In the third Place they are chilly or cold, have Inclinations to vomit, and convulsive Motions; because the saline and acid Particles which are introduc'd into the Blood, and which are pungent, prick, or irritate the internal Coats of the Veins and Arteries. In the last Place, they die, because the Blood growing sharper, and coagulating still more and more, the Passage of the Spirits is entirely stopp'd, and there can be no Circulation, without which they cannot live.

The Remedies against the Biting of *Vipers* are external and internal. The external are, the speedy binding of the Part wounded, if possible, making the Ligature tight, in order to hinder the Poison from spreading further; but if the Part that is bit cannot be bound, you ought instantly to apply upon it the Head of the *Viper* that did the Mischief, after being bruis'd, or else that of another *Viper*; otherwise to heat a Knife, or some Piece of flat Iron, red-hot, and hold it near the Wound as hot as the Patient is able to bear it; or to burn upon the Wound a little Gun-Powder; or else scarify, and apply Treacle with Garlick and Sal Armoniack bruis'd together.

These external Remedies open the Pores of the Wound, and make the envenom'd Spirits flow; but it ought to be observ'd, that these Sorts of Medicines should be us'd upon the Spot where the Biting is made; for if there be Time given to the Poison to enter into the Vessels of the Body, before Application, all will be useless, because the Poison returns no more to the Wound. But tho' external Remedies ought not to be neglected upon this Occasion, they are what brings but little Relief, in Comparison of those Things that may be given inwardly; for the Venom of the *Viper* being very subtil, it passes instantly into the Blood, and therefore the Patient must take such Medicines as have

Power to break the Points of the Acids, dissolve the Blood, and other coagulated Humours, excite or promote the Circulation, push forward by Perspiration and Urine whatever Poison of the *Viper* may remain.

The volatile Salts of Animals are sufficiently efficacious for these Intentions, because they are alkaline, very volatile, rarifying, sudorifick, and aperitive. That of *Vipers* is preferable to all others, because it is the most subtil; but instead of that, we may use the volatile Salt of *Harts-horn*, that of Urine, or human Skull. *Venice-Treacle* is, notwithstanding, very proper, if old, to relieve this Malady, because it is compos'd of Ingredients chiefly attenuating and rarifying; but when it is new we cannot use it with Success, because the *Opium* which has not yet been rarified by Fermentation, will rather fix the Poison, and thicken the Humours, than rarify and discharge them.

The largest *Vipers*, and such as are well fed, ought to be chose, such as are gather'd in Spring-time or Autumn, when they are in the best Condition. The Trunk of the *Viper*, separated from the Skin and the Entrails, is administer'd against Poisons, to purify the Blood in the Small-Pox, intermitting and malignant Fevers, boil'd in Broths, or taken in Powder, from eight Grains to two Scruples, or a Dram. The Fat of the *Viper* is sudorifick, resolute, and anodyne, taken internally or externally; the Dose from one Drop to six. The Liver and Heart of the *Viper* being dried and powder'd, are call'd *Bezoar-Animal*, and are reckon'd the most powerful Part of the *Viper*. The Gall is sudorifick; the Dose being one or two Drops. It is likewise good for Catarrhs of the Eyes, to deterge and resolve. The Word *Vipera* comes from *Vi*, Force, and *parere*, to engender or bring forth; because the Antients believed that the Female *Vipers*, in the Pleasure of Coition, eat off the Head of the Male; and that the young ones, to revenge the Death of the Father, ripp'd open the Belly of the Mother; but the Word *Vipera* seems rather to be deriv'd from *viva*, alive, and *parere* to bring forth, which is as much as to say, the kind of Serpent that is brought forth alive, because all the other Kinds are produced from Eggs.

28. Of Treacle, commonly call'd Venice Treacle.

Pomet. **T**REACLE is a Composition of certain choice Druggs, prepar'd, powder'd, and reduc'd into an Opiat or liquid Electuary, with Honey. The *Treacle* takes its Name from the *Viper*, which the *Greeks* call *Therion*, or *Thyrion*; and it was compounded by *Andromachus* the Father, a Native of *Candia*, and first Physician to *Nero*. The *Venetians*, of late Years, have got the Reputation of being thought the only People who had the true Way of preparing the *Treacle*; and at present the Apothecaries of *Montpellier* make such vast Quantities of it; that one may see Multitudes of these *Treacle* Barrels, which has reduc'd it to so low a Price, that one Pound of good Honey will sell for more than the same Weight of this pretended *Treacle*. And if I was permitted to publish the Frauds that are committed in preparing this Antidote, I am satisfy'd the Magistrates would presently put a Stop to the Abuse, both as to that which is sold about at Markets and Fairs, as well as to what is sold at *Paris* for sixteen or eighteen Pence a Pound. And notwithstanding it is sold at such a low Price, those who deal in it get considerably, because what they sell is nothing but the worst Honey, in which is incorporated a Parcel of rotten worm-eaten Roots and Druggs, that are no better than the Sweepings of Shops; and to promote or recommend the Sale of this, they cover the Pots with a printed Paper, wherein are two *Vipers* that compose a Circle, crown'd with a *Fleur-de-Lis*, which contains this Title, *Fine Venice Treacle*, tho' it is made at *Orleans* or *Paris*.

As to that of *Montpellier*, I have seen it often made there, which is prepar'd with all the Exactness that can be; but what is sent to the Fairs for common Sale, they mix with large Quantities of boil'd Honey, being obliged to sell it at about eighteen Pence a Pound; that which is true standing them in above forty Pence a Pound. The *Treacle* Makers are call'd by the honest Apothecaries, to ridicule them, Mustard-Makers. As to the *Venice Treacle*, I can say nothing to it, not knowing directly how they make it; but as to what is made at *Paris*, by Mes-

sieurs *Charas*, *Geoffry*, *Josson*, *Bolduc*, and *Rouviere*, I have seen it prepar'd with all the Care imaginable. And I can affirm, for a certain Truth, that there was a large Quantity thereof made in *March* 1688. without substituting any thing, and with the finest and best Druggs that were ever seen, being also design'd for a Master-Piece, or Trial of Skill; but as we are not immortal, and that those who sell this may be capable of knowing the true Composition, and of making it themselves aright, in order to prevent Abuses, I shall here give you the true Receipt; which I would not have done, if Mr. *Charas*, who has writ a particular Treatise of *Treacle*, had mention'd the Names of the Druggs in *French*: This Book is entitled, *The Natural History of Animals, Plants, and Minerals, that make up the Composition of Andromachus's Treacle*.

Andromachus's Treacle.

Take Troches of Squills, six Ounces; Troches of Vipers and Hedycroy, Long Pepper, Opium prepared, of each three Ounces; red Roses, Florentine Orrice, Juice of Liquorice, wild Navew Seed, *Balsam of Judæa*, fine Cinnamon, Agarick, of each one Ounce and an half; powder'd Myrrh, *Arabian Costus*, Saffron, *Cassia Lignea*, *Indian Spikenard*, Flowers of Camels Hay, *Olibanum* in Tears, white and black Pepper, Dittany of *Crete*, Tops of white Horehound, fine Rhubarb, *Arabian Stæchas*, *Macedonian Parsly Seed*, Mountain Calamint, Turpentine of *Chio*, Cinquefoil-Root, Ginger, of each six Drams; Poley Mountain, Ground Pine, *Storax* in the Tear, Spicknel, true *Amomum*, Valerian, Celtick Spikenard, seal'd Earth, Germander, *Indian Leaf*, natural *Chalcitis*, Gentian Root, Aniseed, Juice of *Hypocistis*, Fruit of the Balsam-Tree, Gum-Arabick, Fennil-Seed, common *Cardamum*, *Marsilian Hartwort*, Treacle-Mustard, Flowers of St. *John's Wort*, the true *Acacia*, Gum Sagapen in Tears, of each four Drams; *Castor*, small Birthwort, Candy Carrots, *Jews Pitch*, Flowers of the lesser Centaury, *Opopanax*, and *Galbanum*, of each two Drams; choice Honey three times the Weight of all; *Spanish Wine* as much as to give the due Consistence.

Troches

Troches of Squills. Take Pulp of Squills, twelve Ounces; Flower of the bitter Vetch, eight Ounces. Troches of Vipers are made of the Flesh boil'd in Water with Dill and Salt, and cleans'd from the Bone, of each eight Ounces; Crumbs of Bread dry'd and sifted, two Ounces and an half. According to Mr. Charas they are made up of Dittany Root instead of Bread Crumbs. For Troches of *Hedycroy*, take Herb-Mastick, the less Marjoram, *Afarabacca*, Rose-Wood, of each two Drams; Camel's-Hay, *Calamus Aromaticus*, the great Valerian, Wood of the Balsam-Tree, true Balsam, Cinnamon, *Arabian Costus*, of each three Drams; Myrrh, Saffron, *Indian Leaf*, Spikenard, *Cassia lignea*, of each six Drams; true *Amomum*, one Ounce and an half; Mastick in Tears, a Dram; *Spanish Wine* enough to form into a Mass. The Way of making all these Troches is to be met with in most Dispensatories, especially those of *Paris*, *Bauderon*, *Charas*, and others.

The Grand Treacle reform'd by Monsieur d'Aquin, the King's Physician.

Take dry'd Vipers, with the Hearts and Livers, twenty-four Ounces; Troches of Squills, Extract of Opium, of each twelve Ounces; Roots of *Contrayerva*, *Virginia Snake Root*, *Angelica*, the great Valerian, Spignel, Gentian, Birthwort, *Costus*, *Indian* and Celtick Spikenard, Cinnamon, Oil of Nutmegs by Expression, Saffron, Dittany of *Crete*, *Indian Leaf*, Water Germander, Mountain Calamint, Poley Mountain, Ground Pine, Flowers of St. John's Wort, and the lesser Centaury, *Arabian Stæchas*, *Amomum*, small Cardamums, *Macedonian Parsley-Seed*, Bishop's-Weed, *Marsilian Hart-wort*, and Myrrh, of each eight Ounces; Resin of *Storax*, *Opopanax*, Gum Sagapen and *Castor*, of each four Ounces; a mellaginous Extract of Juniper-Berries, seventy-two Pounds; *Malmsey Wine*, one Quart.

This Prescription of Treacle has been better received than that of *Andromachus*, of later Years, by Reason of the vast Number of Ingredients, and the little Virtue that most of 'em have, which was the Reason why Mr. d'Aquin expung'd what was superfluous, and added other Things more necessary; the

Description of which Additions he gave to Mr. Charas to insert in his Royal Galenical *Pharmacopœia*. As to the Virtues of Treacle, I shall not insist on that Topick, because there are several Authors who have treated of them; besides the several printed Papers dispers'd with it, that come from *Venice* or *Montpellier*, that explain the Use of it. In several *Dispensatories* we meet with a third Sort of Treacle, call'd the *Diateffaron*, because it is compounded of four Druggs, which are the Gentian, round Birthwort, Bay-Berries, and Myrrh, all reduc'd into Powder, and made up with Honey, and Extract of Juniper, into an Electuary. This Treacle, tho' of a small Price, is not wanting in good Qualities, being very useful for all Sorts of Cattle. Some People call it the *Poor's Treacle*, or *German Treacle*.

Along with this Medicine, we have brought from *Montpellier* a Treacle-Water, call'd so because Treacle is the Basis of it, and by Reason its Virtues, in some Measure, are like it. The *Montpellier Treacle-Water* of *Bauderon* make thus; Take fine Treacle, three Ounces; Roots of Tormentil, *Angelica*, Vipers Grass, Dittany of *Crete*, and Sassafras, of each two Ounces; Bole, one Ounce; Juniper-Berries, Citron-Seeds, *Carduus Benedictus*, Sorrel, and Purflane-Seed, of each half an Ounce; Betony, Marygold, Balm, Water Germander, Borrage, and Bugloss, of each one Handful; fine Cinnamon and Mace, of each two Drams; Vinegar of Roses, made of White-Wine, two Pounds; Juice of Citron and Verjuice, of each six Ounces: Chuse and prepare all your Druggs according to *Bauderon's* Dispensatory; and from thence, by a Glass Alembick, you may draw a clear Water, of a strong Smell of Treacle, having the same Virtues with it: But the small Power there is in Vinegar, Juice of Citrons and Verjuice, to dissolve and raise the Virtue of the Aromatics in Distillation, made the *Sieur de Pelerin* lay aside this Prescription, and follow that which Mr. Charas has given us in his Dispensatory, Page 1030, which will appear much more reasonable.

Mr. Charas's Treacle-Water.

Take Roots of *Gentian*, *Angelica*, *Mastick-wort*, *Valerian*, and *Contrayerva*, of each two

two Ounces; Citron and Orange-Peel, not candied, but dry, fine Cinnamon, Cloves, and Juniper Berries, of each one Ounce; Water Germander, and St. John's Wort Flowers, of each one Handful: Spirit of Wine, Walnut and Carduus Water, of each one Quart; fine Treacle, four Ounces; draw from thence a very odoriferous Water, more efficacious, and better to keep than the former. It is very proper to resist all Poisons, and prevent Infections. The Dose is from one Dram to four, in a convenient Liquor. Likewise it is given sometimes alone, in a small Quantity. Mr. Charas says, that there is a Treacle-Water made, by dissolving of Treacle in equal Parts of Spirit of Wine, and Vinegar distill'd; so they make Treacle-Vinegar sometimes only by dissolving it in strong Vinegar, which is us'd against the Infection of the Air, and to wash the Hands, Temples, and Nostrils with.

Besides Treacle-Water, at first, when the *Roman Orvietan* was known in *France*, we had it from *Rome*, and some other Parts of *Italy*, as *Orviette*, from whence it takes its Name; but since that the *Sieur Contugi* came to *Paris*, and under Pretence of the King's Permission, took upon him the whole Management of this Medicine, the Druggists have left off to trade in it, either thro' Fear, or because the Profit to be got by it was not considerable enough. But since they understood that when the King gave his Authority to the *Sieur Contugi*, to sell and trade in *Orvietan* at *Paris*, he did not intend to exclude the Druggists or Apothecaries at *Paris* from making it, as has been declar'd by an *Arrest*, lest he should deprive *France* of a Remedy so valuable and necessary for the Publick. But since the *Sieur Contugi* and his Wife are both dead, I have thought fit to give the World a true Description of it, as well as I have done of other Receipts which I have acquir'd in different Parts where I have been; but being robb'd of a great many of my Papers and Memoirs, I was hinder'd in my Attempt, and plung'd into a vast Expence, which I was oblig'd to in the Impression of this Book, besides the great Charges I had been at for sixteen or seventeen Years, in gaining a particular Knowledge of the scarcest Druggs, and making all sorts of Trials I could upon this Subject,

agreeable to my Profession, and the Design of this Work.

Orvietan.

Take Roots of Vipers Grafts, *Carline* Thistle, Master-wort, Angelica, Bitumen, Birth-wort, Contrayerva, white Dittany, Galin-gal, Gentian, small *Arabian* Costus, true Acorus, *Macedonian* Parsley-Seed, Leaves of Sage, Rosemary, Goats Rue, Carduus Benedictus, Dittany of *Crete*, Bay and Juniper Berries, of each one Ounce; Cinnamon and Cloves, of each half an Ounce; dry'd Vipers with their Hearts and Livers; old Treacle four Ounces; white despumated Honey eight Pounds to the whole Druggs, to make it into a Body. By consulting of *Bates's Pharmacopæia*, you may see how far this Recipe differs from that which he says Sir *Robert Talbor* communicated to him, and which we may suppose he brought from *France*.

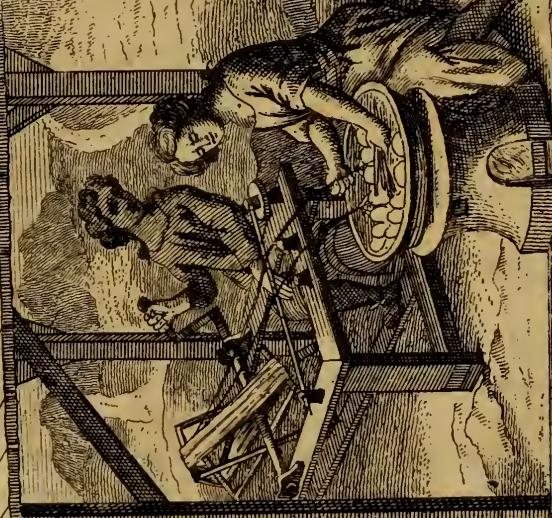
29. Of the Sea-Skink.

THE *Sea-Skink* is an amphibious Animal, pretty much like a *Pomet*. small Lizard. This Creature is about half a Foot long, and an Inch Diameter, having a sharp Nose, being cover'd with Scales. It has two little piercing Eyes, with the Mouth divided to the Place where the Ears should be seated, had this Creature any. It has a great many little white and red Teeth, and goes upon four Feet, little more than an Inch high, which are very like those of an Ape. It is cover'd with little round Scales, different from those of the Head, that are long and large. They are greyish, inclining to brown upon the Back, and of a Silver grey under the Belly. The Body of this Animal grows still smaller to the End of the Tail, like the Viper's.

There is a great many of these little *Skinks* to be found in the *Nile* in *Egypt*, from whence they are brought us by the Way of *Marseilles*, only the Entrails are taken out, and the small End of the Tail is cut off. Chuse such as are the biggest, longest, heaviest, most dry and entire, and least worm-eaten, to which they are very subject. They are

The Place where y^e Silkk Worms feed & make y^e Silkk.

30



drawn out into pieces
from whence if silk =
the worms are bred.

A Cow feeding on
Mullein leaves.

how they wind & talk

are reckon'd proper to restore Warmth in old Age, and Decays of Nature, to encrease the *Semen Virile*, and are one of the Ingredients of *Mithridate*.

The Reverend Father *Du Tertre* says, that he saw not only in *Guadoloupa*, but likewise in other Isles, the true *Skinks*, altogether like those that are brought from *Ægypt*. It is a sort of *Lizard* which by the Inhabitants of *Guadoloupa* is call'd *Maboiia*, and in some other Isles the *Land Pike*, but I know not for what Reason. I believe rather it may be called so, because this Animal is almost always at Land, and when they cut off his Feet, he is just like a Stake that they drive into the Ground, and not a *Pike*, as the *Sieur Rochefort* would have it; who, to make it agree with the Name he has given this Animal, writes with all the Assurance and Falsity imaginable, that it has the perfect Head, Skin, and Shape of our *Pike*. These *Skinks* are more fleshy than the other *Lizards*, the Tail thicker, and the Legs and Feet so short, that they creep upon the Ground. Their Skins are cover'd with an infinite Number of little Scales, like those of Snakes, but of a yellow Colour, silver'd, and shining, as if rubb'd with Oil. Their Flesh is good against Poison, and the Wounds of envenom'd Arrows.

Of Mithridate.

Take choice Myrrh, Saffron, white Agarrick, Ginger, fine Cinnamon, *Indian* Spikenard, Frankincense, and *Thlaspi*, or Treacle-mustard-Seed, of each ten Drams; *Marsilian* Hartwort, Balsam of *Judæa*, Camels Hay, *Arabian* *Stæchas*, *Costus*, *Galbanum*, Turpentine, Long-Pepper, *Castor*, Juice of *Hypocistis*, *Storax* in Tears, *Opopanax*, and *Indian* Leaves, of each one Ounce: *Cassia Lignea*, Poley Mountain, White-Pepper, Water Germander, Candy Carrots, Fruit of the Balsam-Tree, Troches of *Cephi* and *Bdellium*, of each seven Drams; Celtick Spikenard, Gum Arabick, *Macedonian* Parsley, *Opium*, the lesser *Cardamum*, Fennel, Gentian, red Roses, and Dittany of *Crete*, of each five Drams; Aniseed, the true *Acorus*, small Valerian, and Gum *Serapin*, of each three Drams; Spignel, *Acacia*, and the Sea-Skink, St. *John's*-Wort Seed, of each two Drams and

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an half; *Spanish* Wine a sufficient Quantity; fine Honey, nine Pounds, eight Ounces, and two Drams.

Of Troches of Cipi.

Take fat Raisins, Turpentine, choice Myrrh, Camels Hay, fine Cinnamon, *Calamus Aromaticus*, *Bdellium*, Spikenard, *Cassia Lignea*, *Cyperus*, Juniper-Berries, Rose-Wood, Saffron, fine Honey, *Spanish* Wine. The Way of compounding Mithridate differs nothing from that of Treacle; and as to these Troches, the Dispensatories of *Bauderon* and *Charas* shew us the Manner of preparing them.

Scincus Marinus, or the *Skink*, is a little amphibious Animal, resembling a small *Lizard*, or rather a little *Crocodile*, as long as one's Hand, sometimes thicker than an Inch, cover'd with little Scales of a Silver Colour, especially under the Belly, having brown Streaks cross the Back; the Head is oblong, and thicker over the Jaws than the Neck; the Eyes very little; the Nose sharper than that of the *Lizard's*, cover'd with Scales as the rest of the Body is; the Mouth is cut in very deep, set with a great many little white Teeth. Some Authors call it *Crocodilus Minor*, or the little *Crocodile*. It is bred in the *Nile*, and several other Parts of *Ægypt*, and feeds upon aromatic Flowers. It never grows bigger than as we have it brought to us. They open the Belly and take out the Entrails, then fill it with Poley Hair, or some other dry'd aromatic Herbs, in order to preserve it. This Creature affords a great deal of volatile Salt and Oil. Some People prefer the Kidneys before the rest of the Body; but there is no Difference in the Virtue of any of them.

26. Of Silk-Worms.

THE *Silkworms* are little Insects, whose Origin is altogether surprising, as well as the various Shapes and Changes they undergo. Several Authors have writ of them; and amongst the rest Mr. *Isnard*, in a little Treatise of his, at the 254th Page, accounts for their Original, thus: "At the Time when the Mulberry-

I " Leaves

“Leaves are ready to gather, which should be five Days after their Budding, in the Beginning of the Spring, they take a Cow, which is almost at Calving, and feed her wholly with Mulberry-Leaves, without giving her any Thing else to eat, of Herbs, Hay, or the like, till she has calv’d; and this they continue for eight Days longer; after which they let the Cow and Calf both feed upon this some Days together, without any other Mixture, as before: They kill the Calf after it has been fill’d or satiated with the Mulberry-Leaves and the Cow’s Milk; then chop it to Pieces to the very Feet, and without throwing any thing away, put all together, the Flesh, Blood, Bones, Skin, and Guts, into a wooden Trough, and set it a-top of the House in a Granary, or Garret, till it is corrupted; and from this will proceed little Worms, which they lay together on a Heap, with Mulberry-Leaves, to raise ’em afterwards, just as they do those which are produc’d from the Eggs; and these Silkworms are abundantly more fruitful than those from the Eggs; so that those who deal considerably in them, never fail every ten or twelve Years to raise them this Way.”

There are so many Particulars relating to the Management and Breeding of these little Creatures, that it would be troublesome to dwell upon this Subject; besides, it has no Relation to my present Purpose; and since Mr. *Isnard* has writ an entire Book upon it, I shall refer those to it who would know further. These little Animals supply us with a Commodity so valuable, that formerly those only of the best Quality were clothed with it. There are several Colours of Silk; as white, yellow, and the like: These different Silks are found upon little *Clues*, of the Size and Shape of a Pigeon’s Egg; and by the means of warm Water, and certain *Windles*, they wind it into Skains, and then dye it of what Colour they please.

I shall not detain you with a Description of all the different Silks that we have brought us from several Parts, contenting myself only to say, that what is us’d in Physick is the Natural; that is to say the *Ball*, or what is wound up naturally, and without passing thro’ hot Water, to which the Antients gave

the Name of Raw-Silk, or rough as it comes from the *Silk-worm*. This Silk, after it is reduced to Powder, which is not very easy to do, is brought into several Compositions, as Confections of *Alkermes*, *Hyacinth*, &c. They use likewise Silk dyed scarlet, to give to Women in Child-bed, instead of *Alkermes*. Several Authors say, that Silk has the Virtue of making the Heart pleasant, and the Spirits brisk, and to cleanse the Blood. Those who use the Balls of Silk ought to take care, before they reduce it into Powder, to cut it asunder, and take away the Worm that is within, sometimes fresh, and sometimes rotten, with the first Skin that wraps it about, as not fitting to be taken inwardly; and those who would have the best, use nothing except the Raw-Silk, because the rest is nothing but Dross, or refuse Stuff. It may be reduc’d to Powder, by cutting it very fine, so that it will pass thro’ a Sieve; for to beat it, ’twill be a tedious Work; besides it will lose half. As to the Confections of *Alkermes* and *Hyacinth*, the scarlet Silk ought to be prefer’d to all other, tho’ almost all Authors recommend the Raw-Silk, which is that which is white, or of a Gold Colour, and which has not been dy’d.

There are several other Reptiles which we sell, as the Leeches which are found in Ponds and Ditches, and which the Surgeons apply to several Parts of the Body, and chiefly those where Cupping-Glasses cannot be easily fix’d. There are several Sorts of Leeches; the best of which are the least, that have small Heads, reddish Bellies, with Streaks upon the Back, and of a Gold Colour. They are to be met with in clear running Water. Throw away the venomous Sort, which have thick Heads, and are of a green Colour, that shine like Glow-worms, being streak’d with blue, and are found in muddy Waters; for instead of relieving the Patient, they will cause Inflammations, Apostems, Fevers, and malignant Ulcers, that are sometimes incurable. To keep these Leeches, put ’em into clean Water, that must be renew’d from Time to Time, to which some will add Sand and Earth.

We sell, besides these, the Powder, volatile Salt, and Oil of Toads, as well as the Stone that is found in the Head of the large and old ones, to which the Antients attribut-

ed great Virtues; and Mr. *Charas* treats of it very largely, in his Chymical Dispensatory, Page 794; to which those who desire to know further may have Recourse. There are some who rank the Toad-Stone among the precious Stones, not only because it is scarce to be met withal, but because it is endowed with so many excellent Virtues, being proper to resist all Sorts of Poison: The white is the most valued, tho' those which are of another Colour, are endow'd with no less Virtues: They impose upon the Buyer, instead of the Toad-Stone, a little round or longish Stone, that is found in several Parts of *Europe*.

We sell likewise volatile Salt, Oil, and Powder of *Millepedes*, or Hog-Lice, to which Mr. *Charas* assigns great Virtues, as well as to the volatile Salt of *Cantharides*, Earth-Worms, and Ants; as may be seen in his *Chymical Pharmacopœia*; as likewise the Oils of *Scorpions*, simple and compound, which we have ready made from *Provence* and *Languedoc*, and for which we have a better Sale than those made by the Apothecaries at *Paris*; and which, without Dispute, are much better, because the *Scorpions* are most frequent in those Provinces. The Oil of *Scorpions* simple, is only made of *Scorpions*, and Oil of bitter Almonds: The Compound is that of *Matthiolus*, which is made of the following Druggs, viz. of *Scorpions*, old Oil Olive, the Flowers, Leaves, and Seed of St. *John's Wort*, *Germander*, *Mountain Calamint*, *Carduus Benedictus*, *Water Germander*, lesser *Centaury*, *Vervain*, *Dittany of Crete*, *Zedoary*, white *Dittany*, *Gentian*, *Tormentil*, round *Birthwort*, *Storax*, *Benjamin*, *Juniper-Berries*, black *Cummin Seed*, fine *Cinnamon*, the odoriferous *Reed*, long *Cyperus*, white *Sanders*, *Rhubarb*, *Myrrh*, *Aloes*, *Indian Nard*, *Saffron*, *Treacle*, *Mithridate*, and white *Wine*; mix all together, and make an Oil. The Doses you will find in *Matthiolus's* sixth Book of Poisons; or in *Bauderon*, or *Charas's* Dispensatory, whereto those who desire to make it may have Recourse. This Oil is one of the most difficult Compositions in Pharmacy, because of the different Mixtures, and the Difficulty of getting the *Scorpions* alive from *Provence* or *Languedoc*, which is the Reason why that which is made at *Paris*, is sold

dearer than that which we have from *Montpellier*, and other Parts.

Bombyx, sive Vermis lanificius, the *Silk-worm*, is a Kind of Caterpillar, or a Worm as long and thick as one's little Finger, divided from one Part to another in a Sort of Rings; having under them usually fourteen Feet, six in the fore Part, which are very small, and eight on the hinder Part, which begin after the third Ring: The two last are much larger than the rest; the Shape of 'em are ugly to look upon; their Substance very moist and viscous. They are cloth'd with a very thin tender Skin, easy to break and wast away, of a brown or whitish Colour, with some Spots. It is produced in the Spring, from a little round Egg, that is like a Poppy-Seed; is fed with *Mulberry-Leaves* fresh gather'd; for if they are decay'd, they kill the *Silk-worms*. When they are grown to their full Size they eat no longer, but spue out of their Mouths a kind of thick, gluey, or viscous Slaver or Foam, which they stretch, extend, and work to a *Silk Web*, and then wind into a *Clue*, that is sometimes white, and sometimes yellowish, wherein it is wrapp'd, and lies several Days still working 'till it dies; but if you do not throw this *Clue* into Water to draw off the *Silk*, it will quit this thick Clothing, pierce thro' the *Clue*, and arise a fine, white, gaudy, active *Butterfly*; and if you leave after this Manner a Number of them, you will have a diverting Sight, to see the Male and Female *Butterflies* carressing, and making Love; from whence, afterwards, you have Eggs when the Animal is dead.

The *Silkworms* yield Abundance of *Flegm* and *Oil*, but little volatile Salt. They are reckon'd very good to cure a *Vertigo*, if after they are dry'd and powder'd you apply the Powder upon the Head, being first shav'd. The *Silk* upon the *Clue*, before it is cast into the Water, is call'd *Sericum crudum*, or Raw-Silk. It ought to be cut asunder to uncover the Worm within it. This yields a little *Flegm*, a good deal of *Oil*, but very little volatile Salt and Earth. It is thought proper to recruit the Spirits, and purify the Blood, being taken in Powder. Some People hold, that if you feed a Calf with *Mulberry Leaves*, then kill and cut it to Pieces, and expose it to the Air, upon a House, it will

produce Silkworms ; but this Thought wants Confirmation. In the Parts where they trade in Silk, as *Savoy*, *Languedoc*, and *Provence*, they put their Silk-worms in Chambers, where they are dispos'd in Repositories or Niches, where they make their *Clues* ; good Quantities of which they preserve on Purpose to have Eggs, and they throw the rest into warm Water, wherein the Worms die.

31. Of the Whale.

Pomet.

THE *Whale* is the largest of all Fish, and is to be found in the Northern and North-West Seas. The *Skeleton* of one was shewn at *Paris* in 1658, whose Skull was between sixteen and seventeen Foot long, weighing four thousand six hundred Pounds ; the Jaws ten Foot wide, and fourteen Foot long, weighing each eleven hundred Pounds. The Fins, which look like Hands, weighing each six hundred Pounds. The Joints of the Back, from the Head to the End of the Tail, forty five Foot long ; the first Joints weighing fifty Pounds, and the others less, according as they came nearer the End. I shall not trouble myself to give an Account of all that relates to that Animal, or the Manner of taking him, because several Authors have treated of it ; but I shall only say, that there are two Sorts of Whales ; the one is call'd *Cachalot*, which differs from that which is call'd the *Whale*, in that the Mouth of the *Cachalot* is furnish'd with little flat Teeth without a Beard or Whiskers, which is contrary to that which bears the Name of the *Whale*, which has nothing but Whiskers. 'Tis from the Fat or Lard of these Animals, that they draw *Whale Oil*, which is a very great Commodity, especially in Times of Peace, by reason of the great Use they have for it in *France*, as well for Burning, as several other Uses, wherein it is very necessary. We have two Sorts of *Whale Oil* comes to *Paris*, the best of which is that which we call Oil of the great Bay, which is by the *French* made of the Fat immediately after it is taken from the *Whale* ; whence it comes that the *French Oils* do not smell so ill as those made in *Holland*, because the *Dutch* do not make their Oils from the Fat so soon as it is drawn from the *Whale*, but bring it into *Holland* to be melt-

ed ; wherefore we ought to prefer the *French Oils* to those of *Holland*, which are easily known, because the *Dutch* are red and stinking, and yet are clear, and have little of the *Hogoe*. The great Quantities we have of *Whale Oil*, comes from the northern Sea, especially *Greenland*, from whence the *Hollanders* are supplied.

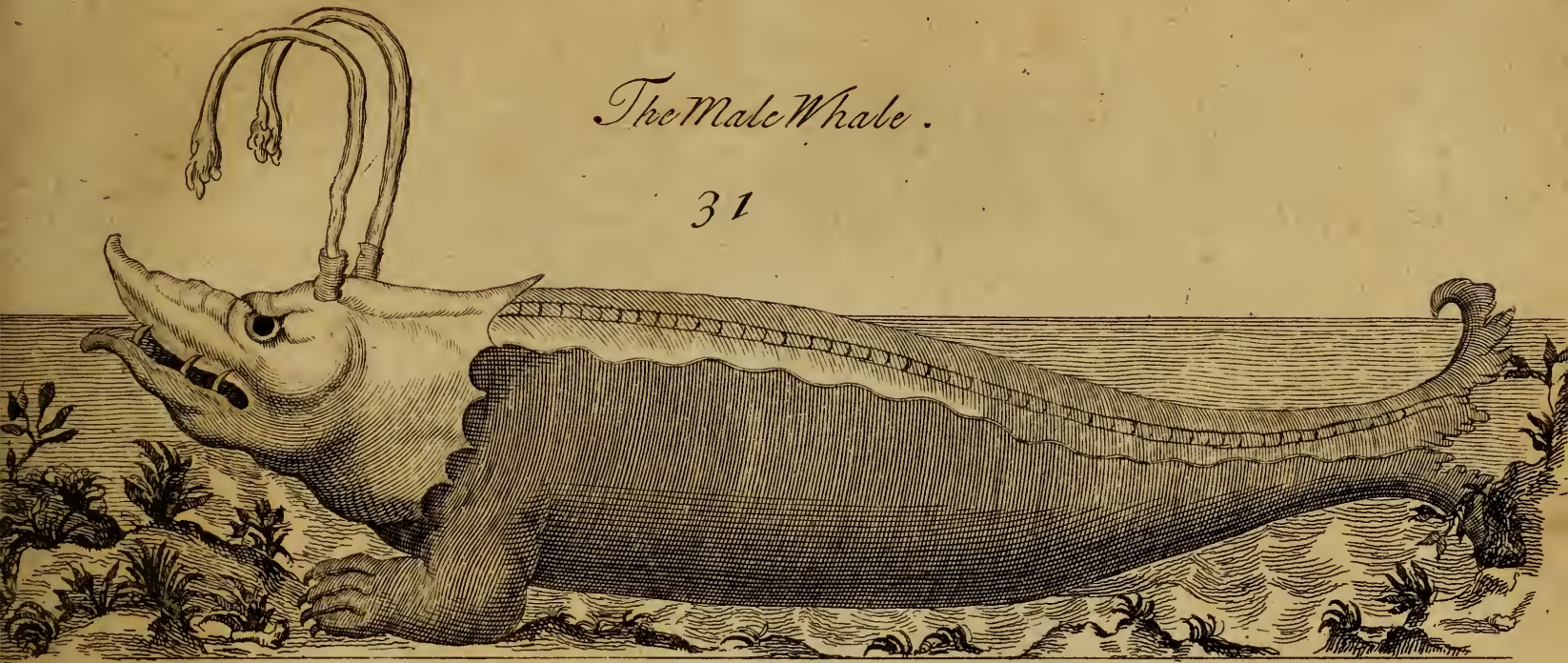
Of *Sperma Ceti*.

The *Sperma Ceti*, according both to the Antients and Moderns, and which, tho' improperly, is call'd so at this Day, is the Brain of a Sort of *Whale* call'd *Byaris*, and by the People of *St. John de Luz*, *Cachalot*. This Animal is nam'd, by some, the male *Whale*, and in *Latin*, *Orca* ; it is about twenty five Foot long, and twelve Foot high ; each of the Teeth weighing one Pound, which are very useful for several Sorts of Works : These Creatures are very common at *Cape Finistre*, on the Coast of *Galicia*, and in *Norway*. In the Year 1688, there was one taken by a *Spanish Ship*, that carried it to *St. Sebastians*, from the Head of which was taken twenty four Barrels of Brain, and from the Body ninety six Barrels of Fat : They ought then to be undeceived who believethat *Sperma Ceti* is any Thing else but the Brain of the *Cachalot* ; and I can affirm this with Certainty, not having only seen this prepar'd, but having prepar'd it myself.

This *Sperma Ceti* is usually prepared at *Bayonne*, and *St. John De Luz* ; and this Work is so rare in *France*, that there are not above two Persons at the latter Place, who know how to prepare it. Those who perform this, take the Brain as aforesaid, and melt it over a gentle Fire ; then they cast it into Moulds like those wherein they refine Sugar ; and after it is cool'd and drained from the Oil, they take and melt it again, and proceed after the same Manner, 'till such Time as it be well purified and very white ; then with a Knife, made for the Purpose, they cut it into Scales or Flakes, just so as it appears when brought to us. As this Commodity is of some Consequence, by Reason of its Price, I must tell you, you ought to chuse such as is in fine white Flakes or Scales, that are clear and transparent, of a fishy Smell ; and take Care that it be not augment-

The Male Whale.

31

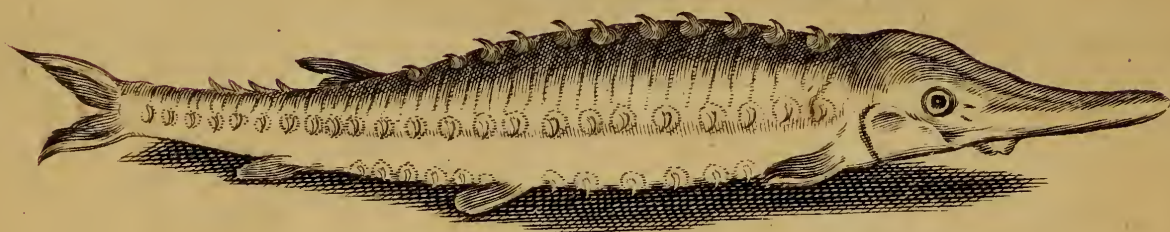


The Female Whale.



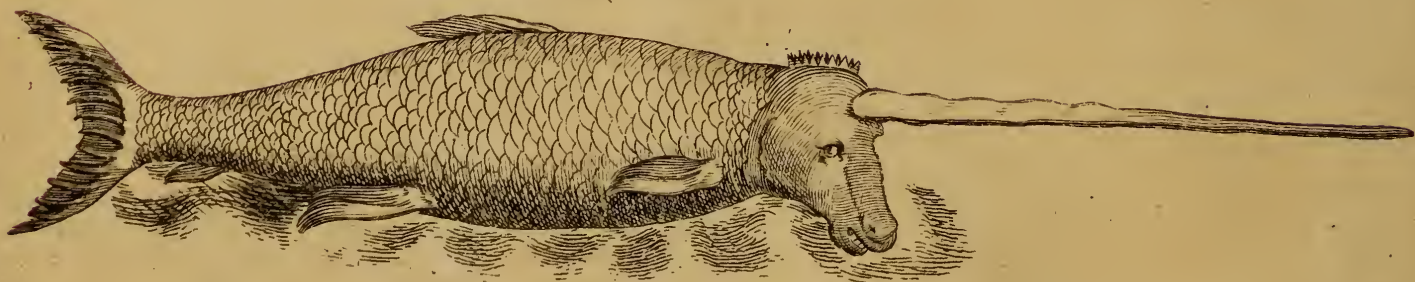


The Silurus.

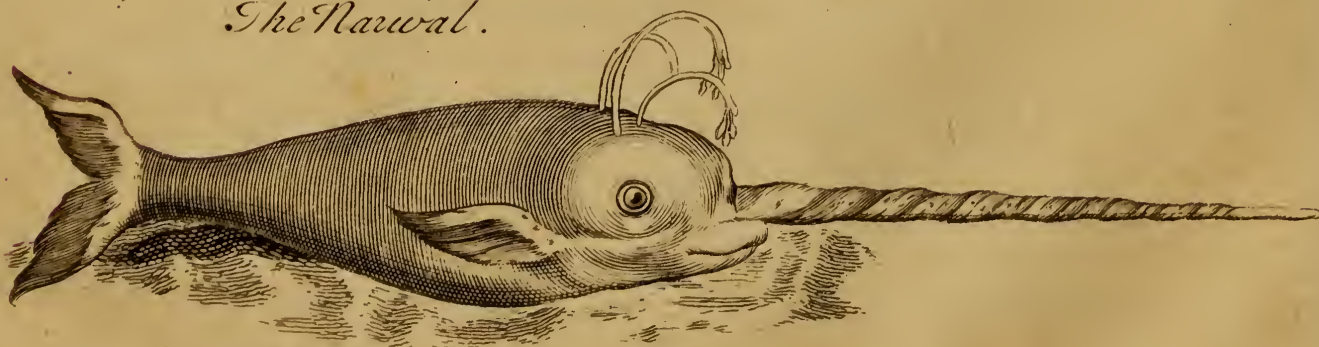


33

The Sea Unicorn.



The Narwal.



ed with white Wax, as it happens but too often, which is easy to distinguish, as well from the Smell of the Wax, as because it is very thin, and of a more unpolished white. They ought likewise carefully to observe, that what is made of the Brain of the Whale, is very apt to turn yellow, as well as that which comes from the Fat; for we have no Commodity which is so sensible of the Air as this, which is the Reason why it ought to be carefully kept in Glasses, or in Barrels, close stopp'd from the Entrance of any Air, lest this Drugg turn yellow. Its Use is for Ladies of Quality, as well for making of Paint, as for Pastes to wash the Hands withal. Women in Child-bed sometimes take of it, to a Spoonful, to remove After-pains, and assist their Cleanings; and it is an excellent Remedy in Bruises, Inflammations, Pleurifies, or the like, taken with Syrup of Violets, Oil of sweet Almonds, &c.

Balæna, five Ceta, five Cetus, or Lemery. the *Whale*, is a vast Fish bred in the Northern Seas, whereof there are many Kinds. From the Flesh of this they make the *Whale*, or *Train Oil*; and from the Brain of a Sort of Male Whale, which they call the *Orca*, *Byaris*, or *Cachalot*, is made what we call *Sperma Ceti*. The great Fish is common along the Coast of *Galicia*, in *Spain*. When the Brain is separated from the Head, they melt it by a gentle Fire, which they cast into Moulds to cool; then they separate the Oil from the Water, and so repeat the Work till the Matter is clear and white; after which they divide it into Scales or Flakes for Sale. This was called *Sperma Ceti*, because the Antients believed that it was the Seed of the Whale that floated on the Sea. Several Moderns have rejected this Opinion, but would establish another which is as foreign from the Truth as the former. They say that the *Sperma Ceti* is a *Sea Bitumen*, or a kind of Sea Froth, that is driven by the Waves to and fro. It is astonishing that the Origin of this has been a Secret so long; for it is not above two and twenty Years, since it was known that this was drawn from the Head of the Whale. The *Sperma Ceti* is resolute and mollifying. They use it in Pomatums to soften and smooth the Skin; in Ointments or Liniments, to dissolve the Hardness of the Breasts; In In-

jections of the Womb, to soften the same; and it is sometimes given inwardly, to correct the Acrimony of Humours in the Breast or Belly. The Dose from half a Scruple to two Scruples.

32. Of the Fish-Glue, or Isinglass.

THAT which we call *Fish-Glue*, *Pomet.* or *Isinglass*, the *Latins*, *Gluten Alkanac*, the *Greeks*, *Ichthyocola*, and the *Arabs*, *Alcana*, is the mucilaginous Part of a Fish, whose Back is full of little white Scales that are prickly, and rang'd in Order; commonly found in the *Muscovy* Seas; which is the Reason that almost all the *Isinglass* we have from *Holland*, is brought thither from *Archangel*, which is the Place where is kept a famous yearly Market. Several who have writ of this Fish whereof they make the *Isinglass*, and among others, *Rondelet*, have said that it was without Bone, which is the Reason why it is called the Fish without Bones. They have pretended also, that it has no Prickles, which is very wide of the Truth, because the Back of it is so well furnished with them, that there is not any Fish, how strong soever, will dare to bite it; and the Scales, though they are small, are very sharp, as represented in the Cut, which answers to the Original which I have in my Hands. The Antients pretend likewise, that it was of the cetacious Kind, that is to say, that it resembled in Nature and Bulk, the Whale and Dolphin, because the Head is very thick, heavy, and large, the Mouth very long and open, and that there grows to the Upper-Jaw a certain long Excrescence, hanging down like a Beard. As to the Flesh, it is sweet and gluey, and consequently of little Relish, if it be not salted some Time before it is eat.

As to the Manner of making the *Isinglass*, the Skin, Tail, Fins, Stomach, and Guts of the Fish are taken and boil'd in Water, till all of them be dissolv'd that will dissolve; then the gluey Liquor is strain'd, and set to cool. Being cold, the Fat is carefully taken of, and the Liquor itself is boil'd to a just Consistency, which is cut into Pieces, and made into a Twist, bent in Form of a Crescent, such as are commonly sold, then hung

hung upon a String, and carefully dried. That which is clearest and whitest is best; and which being boil'd in Water and Milk, will almost all dissolve. It is chiefly made in *Muscovy*; and that which is call'd the Patriarch Sort, which is four square, very thin and white, almost transparent, is the choicest; the next is the *Czar's* Sort, which is the large Horse-Shoe, or twisted Kind, that is in thin Rags, and clear; a meaner Sort is that which is yellow and brown within; and that in square Books or Cakes, is the worst of all.

The Use of *Isinglass* is very common in *France*, but not in *Physick*; for I believe, besides what is us'd in making the *Diachylon* Plaister, that all the Apothecaries in *Paris* scarce use a Pound in the Year: But it serves the Wine-Merchants and Vintners, who use it to fine their Wines, for which formerly they were blam'd, tho' without Reason. For it is a very great Error that has been receiv'd, that *Isinglass* was a poisonous Drugg, when nothing is so certain as that it has no ill Quality whatsoever; but the Fish from whence it is made is one of the principal Foods of *Muscovy*, the Jelly being very wholesome; for the Flesh of the Back of this Fish tastes like Veal, and is very nourishing; the Belly eats like Pork, being very sweet and good. *Isinglass* is of a healing and strengthening Property; us'd in Broth and Jellies, it strengthens the Back, stops a Dysentery and continued Purging. It is good in *Gonorrhæa's*, and the *Fluor albus*. Being of an alcalious Nature, it absorbs Acids, and eases the most inveterate Pains of the Stomach. The necessary Uses to which this is put, are in several Sorts of Silk Works, to give a Lustre to Ribbons and other Silks, and to whiten Gauzes. It is a principal Ingredient to counterfeit Oriental Pearl. We have from *England*, *Holland*, and other Parts, a sort of *Isinglass* folded in little Books, that is of small Use in *France*, because it is very hard to dissolve, and that it will never turn white. Some Persons have assured me, that it was made of the Remainder of that which is made in little Wreaths; and others will have it, that it comes from the mucilaginous Parts of a Fish some Authors call *Silurus*, or *Sturio*, the *Sturgeon*, which is a very scarce Fish in *France*. It is sometimes to

be met with in our Rivers; but because of its Use, and its Rarity, and its being excellent Meat, those who find 'em sell 'em for three or four hundred Livres.

Ichthyocolla, *Isinglass*, or *Fish-Glue*, is a Paste or Glue made of *Lemery*. the Skin, Fins, Tail, Entrails, Nerves, and other mucilaginous Parts of a great Sea-Fish, call'd a *Huso*, or *Exoffis*, from being without Bones, that is twenty four Foot long, and weighs four hundred Weight. It is usually met with in the Seas about *Muscovy*, in *Hungary* and other Parts of the *Danube*. They make the *Isinglass* by cutting all the Parts of the Fish in Pieces, which they steep in hot Water, and then let it boil over a gentle Fire, till it is dissolv'd, and reduced into a Jelly. They spread this upon Instruments made for the Purpose, that it may dry, and be made into a Kind of Parchment. When it is almost dry, they usually roll it up into Wreaths of different Shapes and Sizes. The *Dutch* furnish us with almost all we use, [which is employed chiefly as *Pomet* has laid down.]

33. Of the Narwal, or Sea Unicorn.

THE *Narwal*, so called by the Islanders, and by some others, *Pomet*. *Rhoar*, by us the *Sea Unicorn*, is a large Fish, which some reckon to be a Sort of Whale, that is found plentifully in the Northern Seas, especially along the Coast of *Iceland* in *Greenland*. This Sea-Monster carries at the End of his Nose a white weighty Horn, that is smooth, and of a spiral Figure, such as is to be seen at *St. Denis's* in *France*, and some other Places. It is of different Sizes and Weight, as may be seen in the Cabinets of the Curious; as that of *Mr. Morin*, Physician to the late *Mademoiselle de Guise*, which I have seen and handled, and is represented in the Figure. *Mr. Charas* told me, he had seen one longer and thicker than that in the Treasury of *St. Denis*. They are the Pieces of this Horn, that we sell at *Paris*, as they do elsewhere, for the true Unicorn's Horn, to which some People assign large Virtues, which I shall neither authorize nor contradict, having never had sufficient Experience of it.

There

There is another Fish besides, that they give the Name of the *Sea Unicorn* to, which is met withal in different Parts of the World. Mr. *Dumantel* says he saw a prodigious one, in an Isle near St. *Domingo*, in the Year 1644. This *Unicorn*, says he, pursued a little Fish with that Violence, that he threw himself out of the Depth of Water necessary to swim in, and ran himself upon a great Bed of Sand, where half of his Body being uncovered, he could not recover himself to get into the Deep again, and by that means the Inhabitants of the Island took him. This Fish was about eighteen Foot long, being of the Thickness of an Hogshead. He had six great Fins, that at the Ends were like Oars; two of them were placed instead of Ears, and the other four along the Belly, at equal Distance, being of a Vermillion Colour; and all the Body was covered with large Scales, as big as a Crown Piece, which were of a Blue, that appeared to be spangled with Silver. Near the Neck the Scales were more compact and close, and made a Sort of Collar; the Scales under the Belly being yellow: The Tail was forked, the Head a little thicker than that of a Horse, and almost of the same Shape; it was cover'd with a hard brown Skin. And as the *Unicorn* has a Horn on the Forehead, this *Sea Unicorn* has one perfectly fine, nine Foot and an half long, that stands directly on the Forehead. It is exactly straight, and grows taper from the Front of the Head, or Basis of the Horn, to the Tip, where it is so sharp, that with Force it will drive through the hardest Body. The thick End was about sixteen Inches Circumference; and from hence to about two thirds of this wonderful Horn, it was fashion'd like the Screw of a Press, or rather wav'd in Form of a twisted Column, saving that the Furrows were still lessen'd until they became altogether smooth about four Foot two Inches from its Original. The Bottom was covered with an ash-coloured Skin, that had on it a little short Hair as soft as Velvet, of a Fillemot Colour, but underneath was as white as *Ivory*. As to the other Part that appeared altogether bare, it was naturally smooth, and of a shining black, mark'd with some fine white and yellow Streaks, and so hard, that a good File could scarcely touch it. It has no Ears erected, but two great Gills, as other Fish;

the Eyes being of the Size of an Hen's Egg. The Apple of the Eye was of a Sky-blue, enamell'd with Yellow, and surrounded with a Vermillion Circle, that was succeeded by another very clear one, that shin'd like Crystal. The Mouth, like that of the Horse, was cleft and set with several Teeth; those before being flat and sharp; and the others in the Jaws behind, large, and raised with little Bunches. There was a Tongue of a proportionable Length and Thickness, which was covered with a rough red Skin.

This prodigious Fish had, besides, upon its Head, a kind of Crown rais'd above the rest of the Skin two Inches or thereabouts, made in an oval Form, and ending in a Point. Above three hundred People of the Isle eat plentifully of the Flesh of it, and found it very delicate. It was larded with a white Fat; and being boil'd, it parts into Flakes like Cod Fish, but has a much more savory Taste.

We ought to undeceive those who believe that what we now call the *Unicorn's Horn*, the *Latins*, *Unicornis*, and the *Greeks*, *Monoceros*, was the Horn of a Land Animal, whereof mention is made in the *Old Testament*, since it is nothing else but the Horn of the *Narwal*, which, as to the Choice of it, ought to be the whitest, largest, and heaviest. Some Time ago these Horns were so rare, that Mr. *Racq*, a Physician at *Florence*, said that a *German Merchant* sold one of 'em to a Pope for 4500 Livres, which is very much different from what they are at present, since we can buy the very finest at a much easier rate.

Narwal, *Rhoar*, or the *Sea Unicorn*, is a very large Fish, that carries upon his Front a Horn of five or six Foot long, that is heavy, white, smooth, and twisted, being of a spiral Figure, and hollow within, very like *Ivory*. He carries this for his Defence, and with it will attack the biggest Whales. This Horn affords a great deal of volatile Salt and Oil; is cordial, sudorifick, and proper to resist Infections, and cure Epilepsies. The Dose is from half a Scruple to two Scruples. They wear it also in Amulets hung about the Neck, to preserve them from infectious Air. Those who keep these for Curiosities, have the Horn entire, and chuse the longest and most weighty.

cloth'd with the same Skin as the Body, and entirely made up of Fat and Nerves. This Fish has no Scales like other Fish, but is cover'd with a Skin thicker than that of an Ox; the Hide is of a very brown Slate Colour, like that of the *Sea-Wolf*. The Flesh tastes like Veal, but it is a great deal finer, and cover'd, in several Parts, with three or four Fingers thick of Fat, of which they make *Lard*, as they do of Hog's. This is excellent, and several People melt it and cast it into Cakes, which they eat with Bread instead of Butter.

The Flesh of this Animal being salted, loses much of its Taste, and becomes as dry as Wood; I believe that must be attributed to the Salt of the Country, which is very corrosive. They find in the Head of this Animal four Stones, two large ones, and two small ones, to which they assign the Property of dissolving the Stone in the Bladder, and bringing away of Gravel from the Kidneys; but I cannot approve this Practice, since this Medicine is too emetick, and acts upon the Stomach with too much Violence. The Food of this Fish is a small Herb that grows in the Sea, which it feeds upon just as the Ox does on those of the Field; and after having glutted itself with eating, it hunts out for the fresh Water up the Rivers, where it drinks plentifully twice a Day. After having eat and drank its Fill, it lies a sleeping, with the Snout or Muzzle half out of Water, whereby she is discovered at a good Distance by the Fishermen, who presently set about to take her after the following Manner:

Three or four Men, or sometimes more, take a little *Canoe*, which is a small Boat, all of a Piece, hollowed out of a Tree, in Shape of a Shallop: The Rower is upon the Stern of the *Canoe*, where he so manages the Flat of his Oar, moving it to and again in the Water, as not only to direct the *Canoe*, but to move it forwards so swift, as if carried by a Sail before the Wind. The Spear-man, which is he that strikes the Beast, stands upright on a little Plank, at the Head of the *Canoe*, holding the Spear in his Hand, that is, a Sort of Pike; at the End of which is fix'd a Cramping-Iron, or Javelin. The third sits in the Middle of the Boat, to manage the Line or

Cable, that is tied to the Cramping-Iron, to draw when the Beast is struck; they all keep perfect Silence, because this Creature hears so exquisitely, that a Word, or the least Noise of the Water dashing against the Boat, is enough to awake her and put her to Flight, and disappoint the Fishermen of their Hopes. It is diverting to see how the Spear-man trembles, as it were, for fear the Prize should escape, and fancies the Rower, or Steersman, does not employ half his Strength, tho' he does whatever he can with his Hands, and keeps his Eye fix'd on the Spear, by the End of which the Spear-man points out the Tract he must keep, to come at the Place where the Fish lies fast a-sleep. When the *Canoe* is within three or four Paces of it, the Spear-man gives a Stroke with all his Strength, and darts the Cramp-Iron at least half a Foot into the Flesh; the Shaft falls upon the Water, whilst the Iron Head remains sticking in the Breast, which is now half taken. When this Animal perceives herself so violently struck, she musters up all her Strength, and makes use of it to escape; she bounds like a Horse broke loose, cuts the Waves, as an Eagle does the Air, and makes the Sea foam, covering it with white all the Way through which she passes, believing the while she is escaping from her Enemy, whom notwithstanding, she carries along with her; insomuch that one would take the Spear-man for *Nephtune* drawn in Triumph by a Sea Monster. In short, after having thus, for some Time, drawn her Destruction after her, and lost a great Share of Blood, her Strength fails her; and being as it were brought to a Bay, she is forc'd to stop short to take a little Rest; tho' she no sooner lies by, but the Spearman, to bring himself nearer, draws the Line, and makes a second Stroke with more Violence than the former, at which she is able to make but slender Efforts, and in a little Time is reduced to an Extremity, and then the Fishermen easily enough drag her a-shore the first little Island they come at, where they put her into the *Canoe*, if big enough to hold her. The Flesh of this Animal makes a considerable Part of the Food of the Inhabitants of those Countries: They carry several Ship-Loads of it every Year from the *Terra firma*, and the neighbouring Isles, and as well at *Guadalupe*, *St. Christo-*

phers, *Martinico*, as other adjacent Islands, they sell a Pound of it for a Pound and a half of Tobacco.

The Stone taken from this Animal has many medicinal Uses assign'd to it, and was a Thing unknown to the Antients. It is a whitish Stone, or rather a Bone taken out of the Head of the *Manatea* Fish, that is white and hard; sometimes like a Tooth, and somewhat resembling the whitest Ivory, but much harder. It is a fix'd *Alkali*, absorbs Acids, eases the Pain of the Stomach, cures Heart-burnings and the Cholick; is good against Stone and Gravel, and to expel Urine. The Powder is made by Levigation, and is given from a Scruple to a Dram. The Calx is made by calcining it either alone, or with Sulphur and Nitre. Dose from half a Dram to a Dram, in any appropriate Liquor.

Marati, vel Vacca Marina, the *Lemery*. *Sea-Cow*, is a large Fish of *America*, of fifteen or sixteen Foot long, almost round, being five or six Foot Diameter, of a frightful Figure. The Head is like a Calf's, but the Snout is more meagre, and the Chin thicker; the Eyes are small, and require a great Light, for the Sight is very weak; the Ears are made up of nothing but two little Holes, tho' the Hearing is very fine. The Skin is us'd to make Shoes of; the Fat or Lard, besides that the Inhabitants eat it for Butter, is a good Emollient, and discussing Unguent. The Stones taken out of the Head, which are of two different Sizes, are reckon'd emetick; tho' they are given inwardly in Power, to twelve Grains and upwards, for nephritick Pains, and Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder.

36. *Of the three Kinds of Tortoises, viz.*

The Frank or True Tortoise, the Kaoüanne, or Great-headed Tortoise, and the Caret, or Least Tortoise.

Pomet. THE Figure which I have given of the *Tortoise* is so exact, according to the Reverend Father *du Tertre*, that it would be losing of Time to give any Description of its Shape; and I shall think it sufficient to describe what is peculiar to those of the Isles, and what distinguishes them from the *European* Sort. We may say in general of the three Sorts of *Tortoises*, that

they are dull, heavy, stupid Animals, and without Brains; for in all the Head, which is as big as a Calf's, there is not found any above the Bigness of a small Bean: Their Sight is extraordinary, their Bulk so large, that the Shell they carry on their Backs is sometimes five Foot long, and four broad: Their Flesh, particularly that of the *Frank Tortoise*, is so like that of an Ox, that a Piece of *Tortoise* compared with a Piece of Beef, cannot be distinguish'd but by the Colour of the Fat, which is of a yellowish green. There are of these *Tortoises*, which taken from the Bone yield half a Barrel of Provisions, without taking in the Head, the Neck, the Feet, the Tail, the Tripe, and the Eggs, which is sufficient to feed thirty Men. Besides which, they make from the superfluous Fat, fifteen or twenty Pots of Oil, as yellow as Gold, excellent for Frittures, and all Sorts of Sauces, especially when new; for when old it is fit for nothing but Lamps. The Flesh of the *Tortoise* is so full of vital Spirits, that being cut in Pieces over Night, it will stir again the next Day.

I believ'd a long Time that the *Tortoises* of these Parts had three Hearts; for from the Heart above, which is as large as a Man's, proceeds a large arterial Trunk, to which are join'd two other, as it were, Hearts, on each Side one, about the Size of an Hen's Egg, and of the same Shape and Substance with the former; tho' I have since chang'd my Opinion, and believe firmly that they are nothing but the Ears of the Heart; yet be that as it will, 'tis certain that when rightly display'd upon a Table, it makes the Resemblance of a *Fleur-de-Lis*, which may be reckon'd a good Omen of the future Success of the *French Colonies* in *America*, since the Providence of God, which does nothing in vain, has planted, as it were, the *Fleur-de-Lis* in the Heart of this Animal, as the Hieroglyphick of this Country.

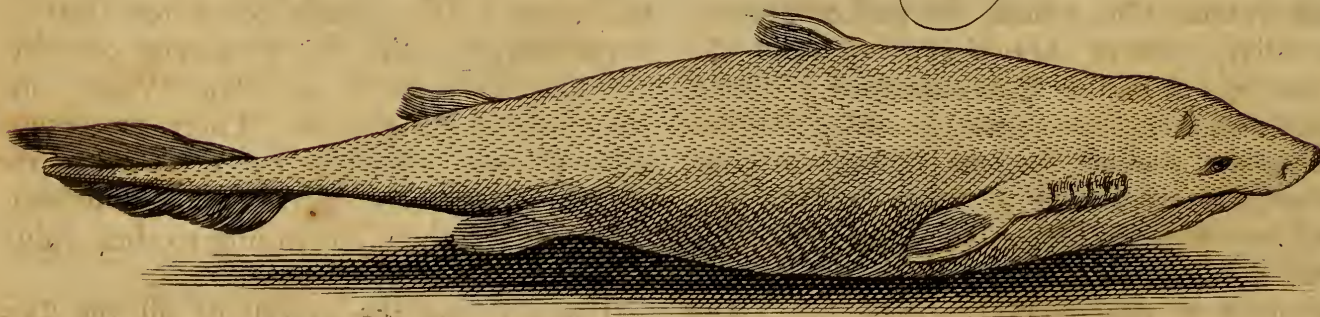
Of the Kaoüanne, the Loggerhead, or Great-headed Tortoise.

This differs from the true *Tortoise*, in that the Head is much larger, in Proportion to the Body, than that of other *Tortoises*; and tho' it is much the largest of the three Sorts, it is notwithstanding the least esteem'd, because

of Animals .
36
The Sea Tortoise .



37
The Sea Dog.



The Roufette.



cause the Flesh is black, of a Sea-Smell, and an ill Taste. Those who fish for the *Kaymans* mix it with the true *Tortoise* to get a Price for it, but it communicates its ill Taste to it. The Oil made from it is acrid, and spoils the Sauces with which it is mix'd, and is only us'd when the other can't be had: However, it is not useless, because it serves to burn in Lamps.

Of the Caret, or small Tortoise.

The *Caret* is the least of all the three Kinds of *Tortoises*. The Fish is not so good as that of the *Frank Tortoise*, but is a great deal better than that of the *Kaoüanne*; the Oil drawn from it is excellent for Weakness of the Nerves, *Sciatica* Pains, and all cold Defluxions. I know Persons who have found it very useful for Diseases of the Kidneys, caus'd by over-straining, &c. but especially that which makes it valuable, is the Shell upon its Back, that is worth ten Shillings a Pound. All the Spoil or Covering of the *Caret* consists of thirteen Leaves or Plates, eight of which are flat, the other five hollow or bending; of the flat there are four large ones, which are a Foot long, and seven Inches broad. The fine *Caret Tortoise* ought to be thick, clear, transparent, of the Colour of Antimony, and marbled brown and white. There are of them that bear six Pound of Leaves upon their Backs; they make Combs and other fine Works of 'em, that are very beautiful and valuable. The Way of raising the Leaves from the large Shell, which is properly the *Tortoise's* House, is by making, when all the Flesh is taken out, a Fire underneath; and as soon as the Heat affects the Leaves, they are easily rais'd with the Point of a Knife. The Oil drawn from the *Tortoise* is hot, and esteem'd by the Natives and People of *France*, who use it against cold Defluxions, Cramps, and Numbness of the Joints and Nerves.

Testudo, the *Shell-Fish*, or *Tor-Lemery*. *toise*, is an aquatick four-footed Animal, that is very ugly in all its Limbs, but cover'd with a fine large Shell, smooth, hard, bony, oval, and marbled, or stain'd with several Colours. This Creature may be reckon'd amphibious, living upon Land and in the Water. There are different

Sizes of 'em, but those in *America* are often met with of five Foot long, and four Foot broad; their Flesh is good Food, and has the Taste of Beef, and yields a yellow Oil, very proper for the Lamp. The *Europeans* use the *Tortoise* Flesh in their Kitchens as good Meat. They abound with a great deal of volatile Salt and Oil, are proper for Diseases of the Breast, and Consumptions in the hectic Fever; and are very restorative being eaten in Substance, or else the Broth of the Flesh. The Blood dry'd, is esteem'd in epileptick Fits; the Dose being from twelve Grains to a Dram.

The Way of Fishing for the Tortoise.

There are three Ways of *Tortoise* Fishing, viz. in coupling, with the *Pomet*. Spear, and when they come a-shore. The *Tortoises* begin to couple in *March*, and continue to *May*. I shall not take Notice of all the Circumstances that relate to this Action; it will suffice to say, that 'tis done on the Water, so that they are easily discover'd; and they are no sooner perceiv'd, than two or three People throw themselves presently into a *Canoe*, make towards them, and come at them with Ease. They slip a Noose a-round their Neck, or one of their Feet; or, having no Line, they lay hold of them with their Hand, by the Neck, where 'tis uncover'd by the Shell; and sometimes they take both of 'em together, but most commonly the Female escapes, and the Males at that Time are very lean and hard Meat, but the Females very good.

The Spear for the *Tortoise* is much of the same Sort as that for the *Sea-Cow*, only instead of the barbed Iron, a Piece of square Iron of about half a Finger's Length, and very sharp, is fasten'd to the Top of the Spear, to which is tied a Line; the Spear being thrown at the Back of the *Tortoise*, the Iron Head is struck half way into the Shell, which being of a hard bony Substance, it sticks as firm as if fix'd in a solid Oak. The *Tortoise* perceiving himself struck, makes the same Struggle to get loose as the *Sea-Cow*, and the Spear-man uses the same Diligence to take him. Some say that the Force abates proportionably to the Blood that is lost; but they are ignorant that the *Tortoise* does not lose a

a Drop of Blood at the Place where it is wounded, 'till the Iron is taken out.

The Time of taking the *Tortoise* upon Land is from the first Moon in *April* to that of *August*; for when the *Tortoise* perceives the Inconvenience of its Bulk by its own Weight and great Quantity of Eggs, which are sometimes above two thousand, being forc'd by a natural Necessity, she quits the Sea, during Night, and comes to find out upon the Shore a proper Place to lay her Burthen in, or at least some Part of it; and having found out one convenient for this Purpose, which is always a Heap, or Nest of Sand, she contents herself that Night, in only taking a View of the Place, and retires gently into the Sea again, leaving the Business to be done the Night following, or very speedily; all the Day she feeds upon the Plants growing on the Rocks in the Sea, without being far distant from the Place where she is to lay her Burthen.

The Sun being upon the Declension, they may be seen drawing nearer to Land, and watching here and there, as if they mistrusted an Ambuscade: And as their Sight is very piercing, if they perceive any Body on the Shore, they will seek out for another Place wherein they have more Confidence; but if they see no Body, they come a-shore when 'tis dark. After having observ'd all Sides with great Diligence, they begin to work and dig in the Sand with their fore Feet, making a round Hole of a Foot broad, and a Foot and a half deep; which being made, they lay therein two or three hundred Eggs, as big and round as a Tennis-Ball. The Egg-Shells are soft as wetted Parchment; the White will not boil at all, tho' the Yellow hardens easily. The *Tortoise* remains above an Hour in laying her Eggs; and during that Time a Coach might drive over her Body, and she not stir from the Place. Having discharg'd her Burthen without Interruption, she covers the Hole so dexterously, and throws the Sand about every where, that it is extremely difficult to find the Eggs: That being done, she leaves 'em, and returns to the Sea. The Eggs are thus hatch'd in the Sand in about forty Days Time; at the End of which the little *Tortoises* being as big as young Quails, make strait to the Sea, without being shewn the Way. Those that are taken

by the Way, they fry whole, and so they are delicious Meat.

37. Of the Sea-Dog.

THE *Sea-Dog* is a pretty large Fish, that is found in several *Pomet.* Parts, but especially in *Spain*, and at *Bayonne*. Of all the Parts of this Fish, we sell none but the Skin, because of the great Service it is of to the Workers in Wood, as Turners, &c. being very proper to polish withal. The true *Dog-Skins*, to be fine, ought to be large and broad, of a rough Grain, not too thick or too thin, but supply'd with Ears and Fins.

We bring besides, from the *Lower Normandy*, the Skin of a Fish that is very like the *Sea-Dog*, and which they call *Doucette*, or *Roufette*, the *Spotted Fish*, which some Workmen use instead of the Dog-Skin, tho' there is a good deal of Difference, because the Dog-Skin is very rough, and the *Roufette* very little so; and besides, the Dog-Skin is always brown, and the *Roufettes* are of different Colours, and constantly spotted on the Back with small Stars; besides, they are much less, which is the Reason why these Skins are very little us'd at *Paris*, and scarce any where else but in *Auvergne*. Those two Kinds of Skins are, over and above those mention'd, serviceable to other Tradesmen, as Sheathers and Case-Makers. We sell likewise another Fish-Skin, which has no other Use in *France*, *England*, and other Parts, than to make Knife-Handles of.

Mustelus, *Galeus*, or *Lævis*, is a Kind of *Sea-Dog*, which the *Italians* call *Pesce Columbo*, or a Fish that weighs above twenty Pounds; it is cover'd with a Skin that has no Scales, that is soft to the Touch, and of a whitish Colour, without Teeth, but the Jaws are rough, and it feeds upon Fish. The Fat is resolute and emollient.

There is another kind of Dog-Fish, which is call'd *Galeus Asterius*, sive *Mustelus Stellaris*, or the *Star Dog-Fish*, that is like the former, only for the Spots upon it that are in the Form of Stars. The Virtues and Uses of it are the same with the other. This Fish is call'd *Mustelus*, as if you should say, *Mus stellatus*





latus, because this Fish, in its Colour, somewhat resembles that of a Mouse or Rat, and every one of the Species are spangled with Stars.

38. Of the Tunny-Fish.

Pomet. THE Tunny, which the *Latins* call *Thunnus*, is a pretty large, heavy, big-belly'd Fish, which is plentiful in the *Mediterranean*, especially in *Provence*, and at *Nice*, from whence comes what we sell. There are likewise a great many of them upon the Coast of *Spain*. The Time of fishing for the Tunny is in *September* and *October*; and there are so many things peculiar therein, that it is by the Fishers shewn to Strangers. These two Months are the Time when the Tunny runs from the grand Ocean into the *Mediterranean*, towards the *Levant*, as the *Anchovies*. I shall lay aside what relates in particular to this Fish, to inform you, that when the Month of *September* comes, they cast their Nets made of small Cane, which they call the *Madrague*, which is divided as it were into several Partitions, or different Parts, of which the first is larger than the others; so that the Tunnies entring the larger first, do not return till the Net is full, which it is in a small Time, where the Fishery is good, as well from the Plenty as the Largeness of the Fish. The Net being taken out of the Sea, the Fish die, not being able to live out of the Water; then they hang them up in the Air, open them, take out their Entrails, and take off the Head; and having cut them in Pieces, broil them on large Gridirons, and fry them in Oil Olive; and after having season'd them with Salt, Pepper, and Cloves, and some Bay Leaves, they put them into little Barrels, thus dress'd, and ready to eat with fresh Oil Olive, and a little-Vinegar, or to transport into several Parts, where this is call'd, by reason of the Preparation, *Sea Tunny*.

We have two sorts brought to *Paris*, which have no other Difference but that some have the Back-Bonetaken out, and for that Reason are call'd *Bon'd Tunny*, and are usually put up in little white Wood Barrels, broad at the Bottom, and narrow at Top; and that which is unbound is in little round Barrels. Chuse both

sorts new, firm, well done in good Oil, and the Flesh white like Veal. Its Use is very common in *Europe* and several other Parts of the World; as well because it is ready to eat, as because it is of an excellent Taste, like unto Veal. They commonly catch with the Tunny another Fish, which the *Provincials* call *Imperadro*, or *Emperor*, and *Dolphins* are also there to be seen, which are always two and two together, since they are accusom'd to fly into the Air at this Rate, which getting out of the Nets, suffer not themselves to be taken; where it is wonderful to see how they leap both together in one Moment, and fall again into the Sea at once, as if they were tied together.

Thunnus, vel Thynnus, or the Tunny, is a large, heavy, big-bellied *Lemery*. Fish, which is found plentifully in the *Mediterranean* Sea, in *Provence*, *Italy*, and *Spain*. It is cover'd with large, smooth, straight Scales, eats Acorns, and other sort of maritime Food. The Flesh is firm, very good to eat, being of a Veal Taste, but is salted to prepare and keep it for Transportation, when it is call'd Tunny. It is very nourishing, and of good Juice, and yields a great deal of volatile Salt. It is reckon'd proper to resist Poison, against the Bite of a Viper, &c. being eat, and applied outwardly. This Fish is call'd *Thunnus* from the *Greek* Word *θύνη* to be carried with Impetuosity, because this Fish moves so swiftly.

39. Of Anchovies.

Pomet. BESIDES the Tunny, we sell *Anchovies*, that come from the same Parts as the Tunny; and as we have considerable Trade with them, we chuse the least and newest, being white without, and red within, that are firm, and have round Backs, because they pretend that the large and flat ones are the *Sardins*. When the Barrels are made up, the Pickle ought to be well tasted, and Care taken that the Air do not affect them.

Anchovies are taken in several Parts, as in the River of *Genoa*, in *Catalonia*, at *Nice*, *Antibes*, *St. Tropez*, and other Places in *Provence*. They are taken most commonly in the Night, and always in *May*, *June*, and *July*,

July, which are the three Months in the Year that they come from the grand Ocean into the *Mediterranean* to go to the *Levant*. When they fish for the *Anchovies*, and would take a Quantity, they light a Fire upon an Iron Grate at the Poop of the Ship, to the End that the little Fish following the Light, may be the easier taken; but that which is very remarkable in this Fishing, is, that the *Anchovies* that are taken by means of the Fire, are not so good, or so firm, nor will they keep so well as those which are taken without it. The Fishery being done, they tear from the Head the Gills, or other superfluous Garbage; and this is the Difference betwixt them and the *Sardins*, where they are left in; and not as Mr. *Furetiere* says, because of the Gall, which he in his Book takes notice of to be in their Heads. As to the manner of ordering of them, they do nothing but range them in little Barrels of different Weight and Sizes, not weighing above five or six and twenty Pounds, in which they put a due Quantity of Salt with the *Anchovies*. We sometimes, but very rarely, have dried *Sardins*, prepared the same Way as red *Herrings*; but the little Consumption there is of them gives no Encouragement to the Dealers to make any Demands for them. Being at *Royan*, a little Town of *Xaintogne*, where there are a great many *Sardins*, several Fishermen assur'd me, that these Fish never swam but in Shoals, and that under the Conduct of a King, or Captain, like the Bees.

Apua, sive *Aphyra*, or the *Anchovy*. *Lemery*. *vy*, is a little Sea Fish, as thick and long as one's Finger, having a thick Head. The Eyes are broad and black; the Body of a silver white, and reddish within, and the Back round. They do not swim but in Companies, and cling fast one to the other. These Fisheries are made in several Parts; and when the Fish are taken, they gut them, and take out of the Head what is apt to putrify, then salt them up in Barrels. The little *Anchovies* are valued more than the large ones. They contain in them a great deal of Salt and Oil. They are aperitive, and proper to raise the Appetite; but they serve more for Food than Physick. The *Sardin* is a kind of *Apua*, that is something larger and flatter than the *Anchovy*, but not so well tasted. The *Melette*, or *Sprat*,

is a little Fish they eat in *Languedoc*, and partakes something of the Nature of the *Apua*, which is a Name given in general to these three little Fishes, and in particular to the *Anchovy*.

40. Of the Sea-Hog.

THE *Sea-Hog* is a large Fish very well known, the Use of which *Pomet* is very considerable, because it is excellent Food; which is the Reason why some have rank'd this among the royal Fish. Of all the Parts of this, we sell none but the Fat or Oil aromatized, or plain, which is nothing but the Fat melted, and by the Addition of some Aromatics, altered from its stinking Smell, and made pleasant. They assign to the Fat and Oil of the *Sea-Hog*, the Property of curing cold Humours. Some Apothecaries, by the Retort, draw from this Fish several Preparations, to which they attribute different Virtues.

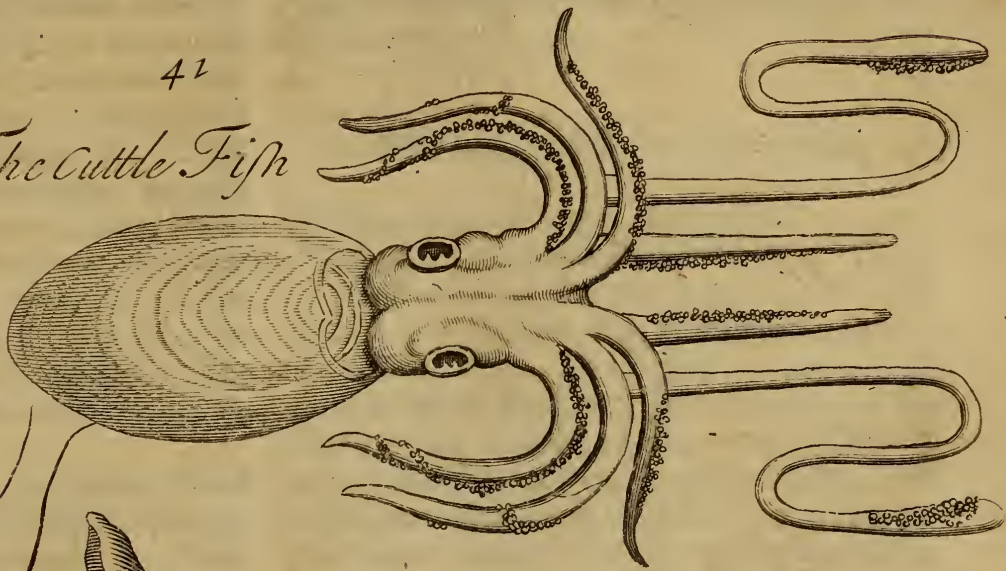
Delphinus, sive *Porcus marinus*, or the *Sea-Hog*, is a large nimble *Lemery*. Sea Fish, that is almost always leaping out of the Water, and swims with a vast Swiftness. They commonly call it *Simon*, *quasi simum rostrum habens*, as having a flat Nose or Snout. The Tongue is short, broad, fleshy, and in Motion; the Teeth little and sharp, rang'd like the Teeth of a Comb; the Eyes are large, but so covered with a Skin, that it appears only like the Apple of the Eye, yet the Sight is very fine; the Voice is like that of a Person crying; the Back is hollow'd, and bent outwardly. It swims by means of two Wings, or strong able Fins, which are set on at the Place of the Shoulders. It comes to its Growth in ten Years, and will live to thirty. *Pliny* relates several Stories, true or false, on this Subject. He will leap on board a Ship, usually attended with a Companion. These two Fish will make their Leaps so regularly, that they seem to be joined together. There are many of them taken in fishing for the *Tunny*. They are very good to eat, and yield abundance of Oil and volatile Salt. The Stomach dried and powdered, is proper for Diseases of the Spleen, and the Liver for intermitting Fevers. The *Sea-Hogs* are made almost

40



41

The Cuttle Fish



The Craw fish



42

The Crevise



43

Homarus



almost like the Dolphins, but they are not so little. The Fat of both is us'd to the same Purposes.

41. Of the Bone of the Cuttle-Fish.

Pomet. **T**HAT which we now sell, and call the Bone of the *Cuttle-Fish*, and the *Latius, Os Sepiæ*, is the Back-Bone of a Fish very common in the Ocean, and also in the *Mediterranean*. They are very ugly Fish, and of a very surprising Nature. They eat them in several Towns in *France*; as *Lyons, Bourdeaux, Rochel, Nantz, &c.* The Bone of this Fish is of different Sizes, though the largest never exceeds above half a Foot. The Bones are white, and hard on one Side, and soft on the other; for which Reason the *Goldsmiths* use them for casting. Some use the *Cuttle-Bone* to clean the Teeth with; but the main Use is for the *Goldsmiths*, and for those who cast *Venetian Lac*.

This Bone consists of a hard brown Shell on the Outside, with a thick, white, spongy, dry Pulp or Substance underneath it, which being rubb'd between your Fingers, will become a pure white, fine, subtil Powder, that being drunk in Water, helps the Asthma, and is good against Diseases of the Breast and Kidneys, expelling the Stone and Gravel, and curing a *Gonorrhœa*, taken for a considerable Time together. Outwardly apply'd, it helps Spots, Clouds, Films, Pearls, and other Impediments of Sight, and likewise dries up Rheums, and other watry Humours.

Sepia, the *Cuttle-Fish*, is a deform'd Sea Fish, resembling much a

Lemery. *Polypus*. The Covering of the Back is a Sort of Shell, Scale, or Bone, as thick as one's Hand, an Inch thick in the Middle, but thinner on the Sides, light, hard without, and spongy within, very white, and something of a saltish Taste. They call it *Os Sepiæ*, or *Cuttle-Bone*. The *Goldsmiths* use it for Moulds to cast Forks and Spoons in. This Fish carries under its Throat a Bladder, or Receptacle, full of an Humour that is blacker than Ink, which it discharges into the Sea, when pursued, to intercept the Sight of the Fishermen. It has two kinds of Arms, or Trunks, fix'd to the Head, which serve it for swimming, and to take what it can catch.

Besides these, it has six Feet which have Teeth on the upper Part of 'em, and two much larger underneath. It lives on small Fish, is good Meat, and brought to the Table in several Parts of *France*. As to its medicinal Use, it is deterfive, aperitive, desiccative, proper to take away Freckles and Spots on the Face and Skin, to clean Teeth, provoke Urine, and bring away Stone and Gravel. Dose from half a Scruple to half a Dram. The Eggs or Spawn of the *Cuttle-Fish* provoke Urine and the Terms.

42. Of the Crevise, or Craw-Fish.

THE *Crevise*, says *Father du Tertre*, is a kind of small Crab, *Pomet.* of three or four Inches long, or more; one half of the Body of which is like a *Sea Locust*, or *Grashopper*, but cloth'd with a Shell that is a little harder. Four Feet are like those of a Crab, two are Biters, one of which is not much bigger than one of the four Feet, and the other much broader than one's Thumb; that shrinks up strangely, and shuts the Mouth of the Shell wherein it lodges. All the rest of the Body is a sort of Pudding, in a pretty rough thick Skin, as thick as one's Finger, and half the Length, or more. At the End is a little Tail, made up of three small Nails or Shells, like the Tail of a *Sea-Grashopper*. All that Part is full of a Substance, like that in the Shell of a Crab, but red; and being expos'd to the Fire, or set in the Sun, melts, and runs into Oil, which is a true Balsam for fresh Wounds, which I have made Trials of on several Persons with good Success.

They descend once every Year to the Sea Coast; but whether it is to wash, and to cast their Eggs, as the Crabs do, I know not: But this I know, that they go to change their Shells, which every one endeavours to find out according to his Size; and finding what may fit 'em, they run themselves backwards therein, and so clothe themselves a-new; and being arm'd like Soldiers with these foreign Shells, they march to the Mountains, and take up their Quarters among the Rocks and hollow Trees, living upon rotten Leaves and Fruit, where encreasing in Bulk, and the Shell becoming too straight for them,

by

by reason of their Growth, they are obliged to go down to the Sea-Coast to change their Houses. The Curious, who have made Observations of what happens during the Exchange, have ingenuously own'd to me, they took a great deal of Satisfaction in the Sight; for they stop at every Shell they meet with, consider it diligently, and having met with one they believe for their Turn, they immediately quit the old one, and run themselves so swiftly backwards into the other, that one would think they were either afraid of the Injury of the cold Air, or ashamed to be seen naked.

Aristotle, who said that these Animals never fight, but for their Victuals, or when they couple, might have added, that they will fight for their Lodging; for if two of them meet at the same time stripp'd, to enter into one and the same Shell, they will bite each other, and battle it, till such time as the Weaker yields, and quits the Shell to the Conqueror, who having cloth'd himself with it, takes three or four Turns upon the Shore, and if he finds it does not fit him, he quits it again, and has immediate Recourse to his old one, and then seeks out for another; and thus they will change five or six times, till they meet with one for their Purpose. They carry in their Shells about half a Spoonful of clear Water, which is a sovereign Remedy against the Pustles and Blisters that the Drop of a certain Tree in the Mountains raises upon the Skin.

Cancellus is a sort of very small *Lemery*. *Craw-fish*, call'd the *Hermit*, or *Bernard the Hermit*, because it retires from the others, and enters into the first Shell it meets with. The Figure of his Body is longish, but in Size of the Bulk of a Spider, only that it is a little larger. It carries upon its Head two little, slender, reddish Horns; the Eyes are rais'd, the Mouth is set with fine Hairs, that may be called a Beard. The two upper Legs are bent up again, and serve instead of Hands to reach to the Mouth, where it has Teeth. They are found near the Rocks, and are good Meat, several eating them after they are wash'd and boil'd. They afford a great deal of volatile Salt, and are proper for Stone and Gravel, being aperitive.

In several of the *American Isles* they meet

with a kind of *Cancellus*, or *Craw-fish*, that is much bigger than that I have been speaking of, and that is three or four Inches long, and call'd the *Soldier*, because he is clothed and arm'd with a foreign Shell. Those who would know further, may be satisfied from the Reverend Father *du Tertre*, who has writ concerning this Animal, [*as Pomet has already taken Notice of.*] The Inhabitants of the Isles where this Fish is taken, make an Oil of them, by hanging them in the Sun, so that the Substance that melts from them make an Oil of a Consistence as thick as Butter, and of a very foetid Smell; the Virtues of which are wonderful in rheumatick Pains, to which the Inhabitants of the Country are very subject. They sell this Oil very dear, because it is very scarce in *France*.

43. Of the Sea and River Crab.

T H E R E are two Sorts of *Sea Crabs*, says Father *du Tertre*, *Pomet*. which are commonly call'd *Homars*, which differ not, but as to the Size of their Claws, some of which are as long and as broad as one's Hand, and much stronger than those of the *Crabs*, and grow to a vast Size, so that some are three Foot long. Their Flesh is white and more relishing than the *Crabs*, but it is harder, and more undigested. It is eat with Lemon, or Vinegar and Pepper. They find them in the Night with Lights on the Sands, or stony Places, from whence the Tide is retir'd.

There are no Parts of the great *Sea-Crab* used in Medicine, but the black Tips of the Claws, call'd *Cheli Cancrorum*, which are prepared either by Levigation or Calcination. The first is by beating them to a fine Powder, and grinding on a Marble with Rose-Water, or the like. The next Way is putting them in a Crucible, and burning them till they are white, and then reducing them into a fine Powder, as before. These Preparations are *Alcalies* in their own Nature, and such as Physicians call a fix'd *Alkali*. They cure Heart-Burnings, take away Sourness from the Stomach, absorb Acidities, and ease Pains in the Bowels, proceeding from sharp Humours. They are sometimes given with

with good Success in the Whites in Women and the *Gonorrhæa* in both Sexes. They are commended to cool, dry, cleanse, and dis-cuss, and are good against Cholicks, salt Humours, &c.

As to the fresh Water, or River Crabs, we sell nothing but a little white Stone, made in Form of Eyes, from whence they take their Name, tho' very improperly, since they are nothing but little Stones which are found in the Head of the large River *Crab*. These Stones, which are called *Crabs Eyes*, or *Oculi Cancrorum*, are never found but in *May* and *June*, which are the Times that the *Craw-fish* leave their Shells. The *Craw-fish* or *Crevise Stones*, which we now sell at *Paris*, come from *Holland*: And, if we can believe a Physician of the *Poland* Envoy, who was a very honest able Man, and remain'd a long Time in *Holland*, he assur'd me, that what we sell now under the Denomination of *Crabs Eyes*, was nothing but a white Earth wash'd, and made into little Pastiles or Troches, and moulded with a little Instrument made for the Purpose, with Holes of proper Sizes to form it. To prove this, he assur'd me he saw two Persons at *Amsterdam*, who did nothing else but counterfeit these little Stones; so that now it is no longer doubted but the greatest Part of the *Crabs Eyes* made use of in the Shops is nothing else but an artificial Paste reduc'd to Powder; for *Crabs Eyes* are nothing but a little thin, hollow Shell; of which there are some of a large Bigness, as the *Chester Lobsters*, every one having two Stones in the fore Part of the Head, beyond their Eyes. In *Silesia* they have great Quantities of them, as also in *Poland*; and they are brought from *Dantzick*, *Hamburgh*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, and *Sweedland*, and are found upon the Shore, almost every where of the *Baltick* Ocean.

There are several Preparations of them, but the levigated Powder is only us'd, and that chiefly to absorb Acids, open Obstructions, and cleanse the urinary Passages of Gravel; to provoke Urine, and bring away the Stone, and other tartarous Coagulations: They are sometimes calcined in a Crucible; and if they are rightly prepared, they ought to be yellow; for if they are of a black Colour, they are too much burnt, and good for nothing.

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44. Of the *Boutargo* and *Caviere*.

Boutargo or *Potargo*, is the Spawn of a Fish, which the People of *Pomet*, *Provence* call the Mullet, very frequent in the *Mediterranean*. The best is that which comes from *Tunis* in *Barbary*. It is likewise made at *Martegue*, eight Leagues from *Marseilles*. The reddest is most valued. They eat it on Fast-Days with Oil Olive and Lemon.

The *Caviere* or *Cavial*, which we have, comes from *Italy*, and is made in several Parts of the *Levant* from the Spawn of a Fish, which some have assur'd me was that of a *Sturgeon*, which I shall not assert to be so, not knowing it positively. I shall only say this, that they eat a great deal of it in *Italy*, and little in *France*, not being so well known, no more than the *Boutargo*, especially at *Paris*.

Mugil, *Cephalus*, or the Mullet, whereof *Boutargo* is made, is a Sea *Lemery*. and River Fish, which has a great Head, from whence it is called *Cephalus*, which signifies a Head; the Muzzle is thick and short, the Body oblong, covered with Scales. They find a Stone in its Head, which is called *Echinus*, or *Sphondilus*, because it is set with Prickles. This Fish is common in the *Mediterranean*; it swims with an extraordinary Swiftnefs, and gives some Disturbance to the Fishermen. It is good Meat, and yields Abundance of Oil and Phlegm, with some little volatile and fix'd Salt. The Ventricle being dry'd and reduc'd to Powder, is proper to stop Vomiting, and strengthen the Stomach: This Stone found in the Head is very aperitive, and proper to dissolve the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder. The Dose is from half a Scruple to two Scruples. The Spawn of the Fish serves to make *Boutarg* of, which is usually eat on Fast-Days.

45. Of the Shark, or Sea-Dog.

THIS Fish is call'd by the *Spaniards* *Pomet*. *Phyburon*, by the *Dutch*, *Haye*, and by the *French*, *Requiem*, because it de-vours

vours Men, and so is the Occasion that *Dirges* are sung over 'em. It is one of the most glutinous Animals in the World; nothing comes amiss to him; tho' it be a Log of Wood he'll swallow it, provided it be but greasy, for he swallows without chewing. He is furious and bold, and will throw himself upon the Shore, and remain on the Land, that he may have the Opportunity of catching the Passengers. Sometimes he will bite at the very Oars with his sharp Teeth, for Rage and Madness that he cannot get at the Men which are in the Boat. There is found in his Head two or three Spoonfuls of Brain that is as white as Snow, which being dry'd, reduc'd to Powder, and taken in white Wine, is excellent for the Gravel. The Reverend Father *du Tertre* has made a long Discourse of this Animal, to which the Reader may have Recourse. Some have given the Name of *Tiberon* to this Animal, and others that of the Fish with two hundred Teeth; and he is so furious, that with one Bite he will snap off the Thigh of a Man.

Besides these Animals, and the Parts whereof I have treated, we sell, tho' very rarely, the Bone of the Head of the *Tiberon*; those of the Crocodile, Carp, Perch, &c. with the Jaws of the Pike; and, in short, the Druggists are permitted to sell all Sorts of Salt-Fish, either Wholesale or Retail.

Carcharias, Canis Marinus, or *Lemery*. the *Sea-Dog*, is an *American* Fish, that grows to a large Size, so as to be two Ton Weight. It is long and thick, cover'd with a rough Skin. The Head is very great, and like a Dog's; the Mouth long and broad, furnish'd with Abundance of triangular Teeth, that are hard and sharp. The Eyes are large and round, the Body cartilaginous, the Tail about a Foot and a half long, forked; the Fins are great, it swims in the deep Sea, but sometimes enters into the Mouths of the Rivers to pursue its Prey; it lives on Fish and Flesh, but is very eager after that of Man's Flesh. *Johnston* relates, that he found in one of these *Sea-Dogs* a whole armed Man. They are of several Sizes. Their Flesh is eat, but it is not good. The Skin is of great Use to several Artists. The Head contains in it two or three Ounces of Brain, that is very white. The Teeth are

us'd to rub Children's Gums with, to make their Teeth cut.

46. Of Pearl.

THE Pearls are little round Bodies, that are found both in the *Pomet*. Eastern and Western Seas. There are several Sorts of 'em, which are more or less valued, according as they are large, round, and of a fine Water, and according to the Place from whence they are taken, as the following Account will shew from Mr. *Tavernier*, who in his Travels has made a curious Enquiry after them. These Pearls are found, says he, both in the East and Western Oceans. And though I have never been in *America*, yet as well for the Reader's Satisfaction, as that nothing may be omitted, I shall relate all the Parts where the Pearl Fishings are, beginning with those of the East. First of all, there is a Pearl Fishing about the Isle of *Babren* in the Gulph of *Persia*. This belongs to the King of *Persia*, and therein is a good Fortres that entertains a Garrison of three hundred Men. The Water which they drink in this Island, and that of the Coast of *Persia*, is like salt Water, and of an ill Taste, and what none but those of the Country are able to drink. As for Strangers, if they will have fresh Water, they must pay for it; being only to be had a League or two off, by putting to Sea five or six Persons in a little Vessel, and drawing Water with a Bottle from the Bottom of the Sea, where for about two or three Foot at the Bottom the Water is sweet, and pleasant to drink. When they that dive to the Bottom of the Sea to draw up this Water have fill'd the Vessel, they give a Pull to a small Cord, which is tied to one of those in the Boat, which is the Signal to his Comrades to pull him up.

During the Time that the *Portuguese* were possess'd of *Ormuz* and *Mascatè*, every Vessel that went out to fish, was oblig'd to take from 'em a Passport, that cost five *Abassis*, and they kept always several Brigantines to sink such as refused to take any. But since that the *Arabs* have retaken *Mascatè*, and that the *Portuguese* have no Forces upon the Gulph, every Man that fishes, pays only to the King of *Persia* five *Abassis*, whether he has Success

cess in his Fishery, or catches nothing at all. The Merchant also gives some small Matter to the King out of every thousand Oysters.

The second Fishery of *Pearls* is opposite to *Bahren* on the Coast of *Arabia Fœlix*, near the City of *Catifa*, which belongs to a Prince of the *Arabs*, with all the Country thereabouts. All the *Pearls* taken in those Parts are mostly sold to the *Indies*; because the *Indians* are not so difficult to be pleas'd as we, but are easier impos'd upon. They likewise carry some to *Balsara*. Those that go into *Persia* and *Muscovy* are sold at *Bander-Congo*, two Days Journey from *Ormus*. In all the Places I have nam'd, and other Places of *Asia*, they admire the *Pearl* that is more upon the yellow Water, as well as the white, because they say the *Pearl*, with that Water, retains its Liveliness, and will not fade; but that the white will not last above thirty Years without losing its lively Colour; and not only the Heat of the Country, but the Sweat of the Person that wears them, will discolour them with a base yellow.

Before I leave the *Gulph* of *Ormus*, I must beg Leave to give an Account of that admirable *Pearl*, which the Prince of the *Arabs* had, who took *Mascatè* from the *Portuguese*. He took then the Name of *Imeneet*, Prince of *Mascatè*, but was call'd before that, *Aceph Ben Ali*, Prince of *Norenvaè*. It is no other than a petty Province, but the best of all the *Arabia Fœlix*. There grows every thing that is necessary for human Life, but particularly the finest Fruits, and especially Grapes, whereof they may make excellent Wine. This Prince had the finest *Pearl* that was in the World; not for its Size, for it weigh'd not above twelve Carats, or its perfect Roundness; but because it was so clear and transparent, that you might almost see clearly through it. As the *Gulph* over-against *Ormus* was not above twelve Leagues over from the *Happy Arabia* to the Coast of *Persia*, and the *Arabs* were at Peace with the *Persians*, the Prince of *Mascatè* came to pay a Visit to the *Kan* of *Ormus*, who treated him very magnificently, and invited to his Entertainment, the *English* and *Dutch*, and several other *Europeans*, of which Number I was one. When Dinner was over, the Prince took this *Pearl* from a little Purse that hung

about his Neck, and shew'd it to the *Kan* and all the Company. The *Kan* would have bought it for a Present to the King of *Persia*, and offer'd him two thousand Tomens, but it would not do. Since that, I pass'd the Sea with a *Banian* Merchant, which the Great *Mogul* had sent to that Prince to offer him forty thousand Crowns for that *Pearl*, which he would not take. This Story lets us see as to what relates to Jewels; those which are fine are not always brought into *Europe*, but rather carried out of *Europe* into *Asia*, because in all those Parts, they set a great Price upon precious Stones and Pearls that are of an extraordinary Beauty, except in *China* and *Japan*, where they do not mind them at all.

The next Place, in the Eastern Parts where there is a Fishery of *Pearls* is, in the Sea that beats upon a large Town, call'd *Manar*, in the Isle of *Ceylon*. These are the finest for their Water and their Roundness of all the other Fisheries, but there are rarely any found that exceed three or four Carats Weight. There are, moreover, upon the Coast of *Japan*, *Pearls* of a very fine Water, and very large, but uneven or rough; but they never fish for them, because, as I have been saying, the *Japoneze* do not value Jewels. Although the *Pearls* which are found at *Bahren* and *Catifa* are a little upon the yellow, they will yield as good a Price as those of *Manar*, as I have observ'd; and throughout all the East, they allow they are come to their full Maturity, and will never change Colour.

I come now to the Western Fisheries, which are all in the great *Gulph* of *Mexico*, along the Coast of *New Spain*, and they are five in Number, lying in Order, from the East to the West, as follows. The first is along the Isle of *Cuba*, which is not above three Leagues about, and five, or thereabouts, distant from the *Terra firma*. It is in six Degrees and a half of Northern Latitude, and one hundred and sixty Leagues from *St. Domingo*, in the Isle call'd *Hispaniola*. This is a very barren Soil, and wants every Thing, especially Water, which the Inhabitants are oblig'd to fetch from the *Terra firma*. This Island is famous in the *West-Indies*, because it is the Place where there is the greatest Fishery of *Pearls*, tho'

the largest of them, exceed not five Carats Weight.

The second Fishery is in the Isle of *Margarit*, that is to say, the Isle of *Pearls*, a League from *Cuba*, which it very far surpasses in Bigness. It produces every Thing necessary for Life, only that it wants Water as well as *Cuba*, and they are forced to bring it from the River *Cumana*, near *New Cadiz*. This Fishery does not yield the most Plenty of all the Five that are in *America*, but is esteemed the Chief, because the Pearls which are found here excel the other in Goodness, as well for their Water as their Bigness. One of these last, which I have had in my Possession, being shap'd like a Pear, and of a fine Water, weigh'd fifty five Carats, and I sold it to *Cha Est Kan*, Uncle to the Great *Mogul*. Several Persons are surpriz'd, and wonder why we should carry Pearls out of *Europe* into the *East-Indies*, where they have so many: But they should take Notice that in their Fisheries of the East, they do not meet with such large ones as in the West; adding to this, that all the Kings and great Lords of *Asia*, will give a greater Price than those in *Europe*, not only for Pearls, but all sorts of Jewels, that have any Thing excellent in them, except Diamonds.

The third Fishery is at *Comogota*, pretty near the *Terra firma*. The fourth is at *Rio de la Hacha*, along the same Coast. The fifth and last is at *St. Martha's*, about sixty Leagues from *Rio de la Hacha*. All these three Fisheries, produce pretty large *Pearl*, but for the most Part they are ill shap'd, or irregular, and of a black or leaden Water. As for the *Scotch Pearl*, and those found in one of the Rivers of *Bavaria*, tho' there have been Necklaces of them valued at a thousand Crowns and upwards, yet they are not to be equalized with the oriental or occidental *Pearl*. Of later Years there has been a Fishery discovered in a certain Part of the Coast of *Japan*, and I have seen some of the *Pearl* which the *Dutch* have brought from thence, that have been of a fine Water, and large, but irregular.

Before I finish this Chapter, I will give you a Remark worth Consideration, in Relation to *Pearls*, and the Difference of their Waters; some being very white, some inclining to yellow, and others upon the black,

which are, as it were, of a leaden Colour. As to these last, they are met with no where but in *America*, and that comes from the Nature of the Soil, which is fuller of Mud than the Eastern Parts. In the Return of the *Cargo* which the *Sieur du Jardin*, the famous Jeweller, had in the *Spanish Galleons*, there were six *Pearls*, perfectly round, but as black as Jet, and which, one with another, weigh'd twelve Carats each. He gave me these, among other Things, to carry to the *East-Indies*, and see if I could dispose of them; but I brought them back again, and could meet with no Body that would look upon them. As to the *Pearls* which are inclin'd to yellow, that comes from hence, that the Fishermen selling the Oysters in Heaps, and the Merchant staying sometimes fourteen or fifteen Days before they open them to take out the *Pearl*, some of these Oysters, during this Time, do lose their Liquor, which wastes and stinks, and the *Pearl* becomes yellow from the Infections; which is so true, that all the Oysters that keep their Liquor, or Water in them, are always white; but they wait till the Oysters open of themselves; because if they should open them by Force, as we do ours here, they would go near to endanger and split the *Pearl*. The Oysters of the *Streights of Manar*, open naturally five or six Days sooner than those of the *Gulph of Persia*, because the Heat is much greater there, which is in the tenth Degree of Northern Latitude, than in the Isle of *Babren*, which is in the twenty seventh; and therefore among the *Pearls* that come from *Manar*, there are but few yellow ones. In short, all the Eastern Countries are much of our Minds, in Relation to Whiteness; for I have always made it my Observation, that they love the whitest *Pearl*, the whitest Diamonds, the whitest Bread, and the fairest Women.

Margaritæ, Uniones, vel Perlæ,
Pearls are little Stones almost round, *Lemery*. oval, or shap'd like Pears, compact, hard, smooth, white, shining, and of different Sizes, which are form'd in certain Oysters, whose Shells are of different Bigness: But there are some of them met withal that are three or four times as big as the *Rouen Oysters*. They fish for these *Pearl Oysters* in the Eastern and Western Ocean, as you may

may see at Length in Mr. *Tavernier's Travels*. [*From whence Pomet has given you a Relation.*] The Antients call'd these Pearls *Uniones*, because they believ'd there never was but one in an Oyster; but they were deceiv'd, for we sometimes find seven in a Shell. They are bred from a viscous, or saline, glutinous Humour, that is condens'd and putrefied in several Parts of the Fish. Instead of a particular Part assign'd for the Generation of *Pearl*, they breed indifferently in all the Parts of the Oyster, but are most commonly found in the largest and best shap'd Oysters rather than in others; tho' these Oysters are as good to eat as the common Sort. Sometimes we meet with Pearl in Muscles, and other Shell Fish, as well as in Oysters. All *Pearl* is esteem'd cordial, proper against Infection, to recruit and restore lost Spirits; but their chief Virtue is to destroy and kill the Acids, as other Alcalies do, and likewise to correct the Acrimony of the Stomach. *Pearl* is likewise good against a canine Appetite, a Flux of the Belly, the Hemorrhage, &c. The Dose from six or ten Grains to a Dram.

47. *The Manner of the Pearl breeding in the Oyster.*

Pomet. I Know, that on the Authority of several antient Authors, that were not well inform'd in the Nature of these Things, it is commonly believ'd that *Pearl* is bred from the Dew of Heaven, and that there is never above one in a Shell; but Experience has let us see the contrary: For as to the first, the Oyster never stirs from the Bottom of the Sea, where the Dew can never come; and as to the other, it is certain that there are found from six to seven *Pearls* in a single Oyster; for I have one in my Hands, where there are to ten *Pearls*, that were in the Course of Formation. It is true, they were not all of the same Size, for they breed in the Oyster just as Eggs in the Belly of the Hen; for as the largest Egg advances first to be excluded, the least stay behind, till they have acquir'd their Bigness; so the largest *Pearl* advances first, and the other lesser, not having attain'd to their Perfection, remain under the Oyster at the Bottom, till they are grown to the Size that

Nature has appointed for them; but we cannot say there is a Pearl in every Oyster, for there are several open'd in which there are none at all.

The Pearl-Fishing in the *East-Indies* is twice a Year; the first is in *March* and *April*, and the second in *August* and *September*; and the Sale of 'em is from *June* to *November*. The People are so poor, and live so miserably along the Coast on the *Persian Gulph*, that they must starve but for this Fishery; for they have neither Bread nor Rice, and eat nothing but Dates and Salt-Fish; and they must go twenty Leagues in the Country before they can meet with a Plant. The more Rain there falls in a Year, the better the Pearl-Fishing is. Many have imagined, that the deeper in Water the Oyster is found, the Pearl therein is the whiter, because the Water is not so hot, and the Sun finds greater Resistance to get to the Bottom; but that is only a groundless Fancy. They fish from four to twelve Fathom deep; and this Fishery is upon the Banks, where there are sometimes two hundred Barks, or little Vessels, at a Time, in most of which there is not above one Diver, or two at most.

These Boats go off every Day from the Coast before the Sun rise, with a Land-Breeze, which lasts till ten a-Clock in the Morning, and in the Afternoon they return with the Sea-Breeze, that constantly, about eleven or twelve at Noon, succeeds the other. The Banks upon which they fish, are five or six Leagues out at Sea, and when they come there, they fish thus for the Oysters: They tie a Cord under the Arms of those that dive, of which those that remain in the Boat take hold of the End. They tie to the great Toe a Stone of eighteen or twenty Pounds, of which also those that are in the Boat take hold of the End. They have besides a Net made like a Sack, whose Mouth is made round like a Circle, that it may keep open, and this Net is tied like the rest. Then the Diver goes down into the Sea, and as soon as he is at the Bottom, where he is quickly by the Weight of the Stone, he nimbly unties the Stone, which those in the Boat draw up again. As long as the Diver can hold his Breath, he puts the Oysters into the Net, and when he finds he can hold no longer, pulls the Cord that is tied under his Arms, which is the

the Signal that he would come up, and those that are in the Boat draw him up as quick as possible. Those at *Manar* are more expert at fishing, and stay longer in the Water than the Fishermen of *Bahren* and *Catifa*, for they put nothing in their Noses or Ears to keep out the Water, as they do in the Gulph of *Persia*.

After they have drawn up the Diver into the Boat, they take about half a Quarter of an Hour's Time to empty the Net of the Oysters. In the mean while the Diver recovers his Breath, and returns to the Bottom of the Sea, as before; which he does several Times for ten or twelve Hours together, and then returns to Land. To conclude this Discourse of Pearl, we ought to observe, that throughout *Europe* they sell by the *Carat*, which is four Grains, as well as that of the Diamond Weight; but in *Asia* they use several Weights. In *Persia* they weigh Pearls by the *Abas*, and an *Abas* is an Eighth less than our *Carat*. In the *Indies*, especially in the Great *Mogul's* Countries, and in the Kingdoms of *Golconda* and *Visapour*, they weigh by the *Ratis*, and that is also an Eighth less than the *Carat*.

Goa was formerly the Place where the great Trade of *Asia* lay for Diamonds, Rubies, Saphirs, Topazes, and other precious Stones. All the Mineralists and Merchants came here to sell whatever was fine from the Mines, &c. Here also was the great Commerce of Pearls from all Parts of *Asia*, as also of those from *America*. As for *Africa*, this Sort of Traffick is unknown to them, because the Women there are contented with Pieces of Chrystal, or some Grains of false Coral, Glass Beads, or yellow Amber, to make Necklaces and Bracelets of. As to the Pearl we usually sell, call'd *Seed Pearl*, which is for medicinal Uses, being proper to reduce into Powder by the Mortar or Muller, it ought to be white, clear, transparent, and true Oriental, rejecting all other Kinds, especially the *Scotch* or *Brussels Pearl*, it being nothing but an artificial or counterfeit Sort. The Use of Pearl is to put in Potions, or other Cordial Compositions. The Ladies of Quality use the fine ground Powder of it, to give a Lustre and Beauty to the Face. They make of it likewise, with Acids, &c. a Magistery and Salt, to which

they attribute large Virtues; besides other imaginary Preparations; as the *Arcanum* of Pearl, the Flowers, Spirits, Essences, Tinctures, and the like, to pick Fools Pockets; but the best and only useful Preparation of it, is the Powder well levigated.

48. Of Mother of Pearl.

WE bring to *Paris* great greenish Shells that are rough and uneven on the Outside, and of a white, inclining a little to be greenish within, which they call, tho' improperly, by the Name of *Mother of Pearl*; not because the Pearl is bred in them, as a great many People believe, but because they are on the Inside of the Colour and Water of Oriental Pearl, as well as without, especially when they are prepar'd with *Aqua Fortis*. These Shells serve for several Sorts of fine Works: A great many People preserve and grind them into Powder, after which they form them into Troches, and sell them for prepared Pearl.

The *Mater Perlarum*, or *Nacre de Perles*, in *English*, *Mother of Pearl*, is a Kind of Oyster, of which there are several Sorts that are within of the Colour and Beauty of the oriental Pearl. I have preserved by me one of these Shells that weighs seventeen Ounces, and is as broad as both my Hands. Chuse the whitest, and of the best Lustre. They make of these Shells Snuff-Boxes, and a great many other fine polished Wokrs, that are neat, smooth, and very agreeable to the Eye. And likewise grind it to Powder on a Porphyry, and it is used by the Women amongst their Pomatums, for a *Fucus* to beautify the Face.

49. Of the Shell of the Sea Snail, call'd Concha Venerea.

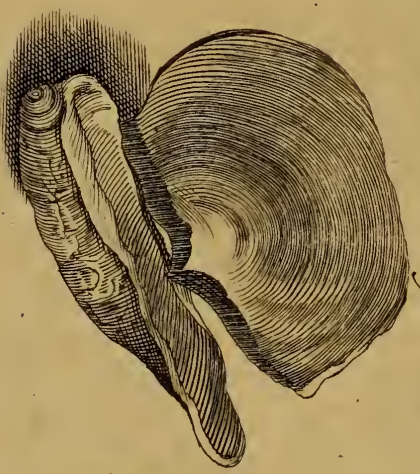
WHAT we call the *Sea Snail Shell*, and the *Latins*, *Concha Venerea*, is the little white Shell that is brought from several Parts of the *East* and *West Indies*, hung in Strings in the Nature of Beads, and big Bunches; so that in a Par

True Mother of Pearl.



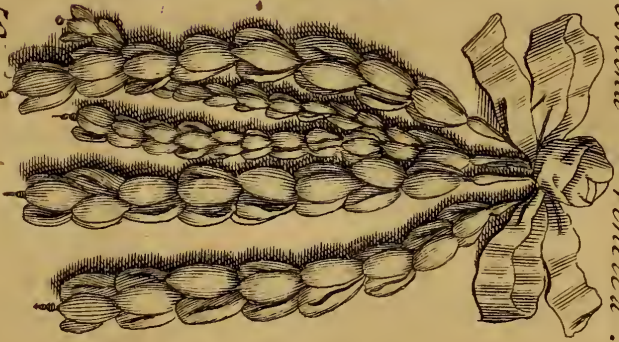
48

False Mother of Pearl.



49

The Shell of y^e Sea Snail
or Concha Hancinea.



The true Smooth shell.

50



The false.

53

Sweet Hoof.



52

The Neute.



Small Sea snail
shells.



Great Sea snail shell.



The false.



51

The true Antaliu.

The Selen or Finger shell.

54



a Parcel where there are several of these Bunches, there are more than a thousand of these little Shells. The *Siamois*, *Arovargues*, and the People of *New Spain*, use these little Shells as we do Money here. They are us'd in Powder with us as Pearl, of which we chuse the least and the whitest. There are several Sorts of them described by *Johnston*, but we have only given the Figure of one, which we thought sufficient.

Concha Venerea, *Pourcelaine*, or *Lemery*. *Pucelage*, is a little *Sea Snail Shell*, something larger than a Pine Kernel, longish, white, and smooth, which is brought us from the *Indies*, strung several together like Beads. They serve the Natives there for Money. They make a better white than *Pearl*, and are us'd in Paint for the Face. Besides which, they are alkaline, and a good Sweetner of the Blood, but are not much us'd in Physick.

50. Of the Dog-like Tooth-shell.

Pomet. THE true *Dog-like Tooth-shell*, or *Dentalium*, not *Dentalis*, as commonly call'd, is a Pipe of about three Inches long, thick at one End, and small at the other, made like a Dog's Tooth. This Pipe is of a greenish shining White, adorn'd with straight Lines that go from one End to the other. It is hollow, light, of the Size of a Quill at the thick End, and smaller by Degrees, to the other End.

The true *Tooth-shell* is so rare, that it was never writ of by the Antients; but Mr. *Tournefort* gave me one, which I have caus'd to be delineated amongst the Pearl, which I am oblig'd to pass by in Silence, and speak to that which *Schroder* and several others have mention'd, that it is a small hollow Pipe of several Colours, which is very commonly found on the Sea Side, and sold in the Shops for the true *Dentalium*, and which the Apothecaries improperly use as such in several *Galenical* Compositions. Several likewise take the Bone in the Head of a Sea Fish for the true *Tooth-shell*, which some suppose to be a little Bone taken out of the Head of a Had-dock or large Whiting. As to the Virtues of this, it is an Alkali, to be us'd as other testaceous Powders.

51. Of the Antalium, or Entaglia.

THE true *Antalium* is as little known as the former, since the *Pomet*. Apothecaries constantly, for the true *Antalium*, make use of a hollow Pipe, of different Colours and Sizes, not exceeding, still, that of a large Quill. These Pipes are found at the Bottom of the Sea, and upon Rocks, sometimes separated, and sometimes several of them together; they serve for several little Sea-Worms to creep into. And several Authors, especially *Rondelet*, an eminent Physician of *Montpellier*, calls these Pipes, *Tubuli Marini*. I shall not stop here to relate the long Discourse of *Renou* in his Book, but affirm, according to Mr. *Tournefort*, who is a Man of the greatest Perspicuity, as well in Plants as Shells, that *Europe* has bred these many Years, that the true *Antalium* is another sort of Pipe, which grows likewise at the Bottom of the Sea. This Pipe is about an Inch and a half long, and the Bigness of a large Quill at the thick End, and that of a little Quill at the other. It is hollow and thick at one End, and slender at the other. As to the Colour it is always white, but differently so, being found of a greenish white, and a more unpolish'd white, &c. As to the Choice of these two Pipes, there is no other Difference than to take the true; for the Virtue of the *Antalium* is nothing different from that of the *Dentalium*, they being both Alkalies and Driers.

52. Of the Umbilicus Marinus.

WHAT the *Latins* call *Umbilicus Marinus*, i. e. *Sea-Navel*, *Pomet*. is the Covering of a Cockle or Sea Snail, that is very common in the *Mediterranean*, which *Rondelet* calls *Cochlea Celeta*. This Lid is tied to one End of the Fish, which lodges in a Shell, and when the Animal retires into his House, he draws after him the Lid or Covering, which shuts the Mouth of the Shell so exactly, that the Sea-Water cannot enter. *Rondelet* informs us, with Reason, that the true *Umbilicus Marinus* is a Shell very different from this Covering, which he describes in

in the 38th and 39th Chapter of the same Book; but Custom has decided this Controversy in Favour of this Covering, which must be used when the *Umbilicus Marinus* is prescrib'd: It is of different Sizes. That which is most frequently seen is not much broader than a Farthing, and of about the Thickness of a Crown-Piece. It has its Denomination from the Similitude it bears to that Part of which it bears the Name. Some instead of this use the Shell of a Sea-Fish, call'd *Narita*, of which Mr. *Tournefort* gives the following Account.

The History of the *Narita* is very confus'd in both antient and modern Authors. That which *Rondelet* takes for the *Delian Narita*, is a Kind of Sea-Snail that is found in the *Mediterranean*, and which the Waves cast upon the Sands in the same Places with the *Solen*. These Snails are as big as the Land-Snails, and pretty like them in Shape; but they are much thicker, smother, and usually redder within: Outwardly they are met with of different Colours. *Rondelet* assures us, that the Sort he speaks of are mark'd or spotted with Black, but that this Kind is scarce. I have seen some all white, others that have been of a Rose-Colour, and several other Varieties. Together with the *Narita* some Apothecaries confound a small Plant, whose Leaves are round and thick, which the Antients call'd *Cotyledon*, or *Umbilicus Veneris*, Navelwort, because the Leaves pretty much resemble the Shape of the Navel. This Plant is pretty scarce at *Paris*, but very common in *Languedoc*.

53. Of Sweet-Hoof.

Pomet. THE *Unguis Odoratus*, or Sweet-Hoof, is likewise the Lid or Cover of a certain Shell-Fish call'd *Conchylum*; this is of different Sizes; but for its Shape it resembles the Claws of some Animals. It is thin, of a brown Colour, easy to burn, and of an unpleasant Smell, like that of Horn, which is quite contrary to its Name; and I cannot understand what Reason the Antients cou'd have to call it *Unguis Odoratus*, as well because it has no Resemblance to Hoofs, if it has any to the Claws or Talons of any Animal, as because the

Scent is so far from being agreeable, that it is very stinking. *Dioscorides* calls this Covering *Unguis, sive Onyx*: This, says he, is like to that of the Purple-Fish. That which is found in the Lakes of the *East-Indies*, amongst the Spikenard, is of a very pleasant Smell, because the Fish to which it belongs feeds on this Plant. This Author prefers that which comes from the *Red-Sea* to that which is found on the Coast of *Babylon*, which is blackish, and much less. They burnt in his time one and the other for the Vapours, because, says he, that this Smell comes near to that of *Castor*; which confirms what I said, because the Smell of *Castor* and the other is very disagreeable: Wherefore it should no longer be call'd *Unguis Odoratus*, but only *Blatta Bizantia*, that is of *Constantinople*. As this is very scarce, they substitute in its Place the *Solen*, both Male and Female, whereof take this Description.

54. Of the Solen, or Finger-Shell.

THIS is a Shell of two Pieces, *Pomet.* that are join'd together at one End, from four to five Inches long, and from seven to eight Lines in Breadth, hollow like a Spout, arched above, thin, square at the Ends; and which, when join'd together, are like a small Trunk, or one of those Cases wherein they put a Knife and Spoon for the Table. *Rondelet* calls the Male *Solen*, that whose Shell is bluish, or of a Slate-Colour, and this is agreeable to *Apuleius's* Sentiment; and he calls the Female *Solen*, that which has the white or russet Shell, and which is generally less than the others. These two Species are very common in the *Mediterranean*, so that I have gather'd them upon the Sands in the Isles of *Hieres*, and on the Coast of *Martigues* in *Provence*, and in *Languedoc*, on the Coast of *Peraut* and *Cette*. They meet with, besides, a Kind of *Solen* on the Coast of *Normandy*, whose Shells are white, inclining to purple; but they are thicker than those of the *Mediterranean*, and about seven Inches long, and about an Inch broad.

Together with these Shells afore-mention'd, we sell the Inside of the Oyster-Shells, after they have been calcin'd to a Whiteness, and made

made into Troches. It is observable, that 'tis difficult to preserve or keep those Troches whole, because they fall into Powder like Lime. Oyster-Shells calcin'd make very good Lime, which is the Reason why the Dutch use nothing else. Some Authors, as *Etmuller*, a German Physician, says in a Treatise of his of Animals, that the Oyster-Shells burnt are very proper to cure pestilential Buboës, being applied upon them: He observes, likewise, that they serve instead of Pearl. Besides these Shells there are Abundance of others, which I have not mentioned for three Reasons: The first, because they are not used. Secondly, because I have little or no Knowledge of them. And, in the third Place, because Mr. *Tournefort*, who has the compleatest Knowledge of these Curiosities, designs in a little Time to give the Publick an exact Account of them, which he might do with a great deal of Ease, as well from his great Understanding, as the large Number he has by him, whereof I have seen above three thousand different Sorts; so that

from such a vast Variety, we cannot but admire the *Lusus Naturæ*, the Pastime, or Sporting of Nature.

Solen, Dactylus, vel Digitus, or the *Finger Shell*, because of its Resemblance to a Finger, is a small Shell, something larger than one's Finger, and an Inch thick, made up of two Pieces like the Muscle, but join'd together at the End, and hollow like a Pipe. This contains in it a little Fish of the same Shape, which when it would feed, puts the Head out at the End of the Shell that is not join'd together, and draws it in again like the Tortoise. This Fish is good Meat, when well wash'd from the Sand, whereof it is full. The Flesh is a little viscous, and it sometimes casts a Light like the *Phosphorus*. The Shell is alkaline, resolute, drying, opening, &c. being taken inwardly. The Dose is from half a Scruple to two Scruples. They use it externally in some Cérats and Ointments, in the Place of the *Dentalium*, which is scarce.

BOOK the Second of the Second Volume.

Of METALS.

PREFACE.

Of FOSSILS in General.

I Understand by the Word Fossil, every Thing that is found in the Bowels of the Earth; as Metals, half Metals, Minerals, Bitumens, Stones, and Earths. Now, as my Design is to begin with Metals, I shall explain myself, that by the Word Metal, I mean a Body that is hard, of a Substance alike in all its Parts, that may be melted by the Fire, is ductile, and may be extended by the Hammer, and is

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